Rock 'n' Roll Ruled Out In Rock-Tossing Riot

District Recreation Director [illegible] F. Christiansen denied yesterday that a rock-throwing riot developed from a rock 'n' roll dance Monday night at Douglass Junior High School.

"There was no rock 'n' roll dancing at the Recreation Department party for teenagers," Christiansen told the Recreation Board members who demanded an explanation. Any rocks thrown were tossed outside the school building where some 300 youngsters were entertained earlier, he insisted.

Graham Spellwood, acting board chairman, told Christiansen at a regular meeting yesterday the record should be set straight after newspaper reports of a melee.

Police Pvt. Robert G. Powell, No. 11 precinct, said he was on the beat, alone and unaided by another officer, when he was [illegible] at Douglass and Stanton [illegible] while he was questioning a boy who had been riding on the outside of an auto.

An investigation by Harry C. [illegible], who directs neighborhood recreation centers for Christiansen, brought this version of the evening inside the school:

Teenagers whistled, clapped and "occasionally screamed" their approval of the show, English said. One boy tried to [illegible] a dance routine on the stage but was turned back. Another girl broke into a calypso routine. English said this meant that the program was "well received in the fashion of teenagers."

The last number was a Latin Harlem dance. Youngsters stood up, and some started to leave, so a recreation director announced the show was over. It was then that Pvt. Powell arrived on the scene. Outside, a telephone call for help brought two police cars, one of which was dented by a stone thrown by one of the crowd, according to police reports.

Sept. Trial Set For 7 Teens In West Side Race Dispute

Daily Defender Thurs. 8-1-57 P. 5
Chicago, Ill.

Seven teenage boys involved in a racial disturbance Tuesday with several white teenagers near Marshall high school, 3250 W. Adams, are scheduled for court appearances Sept. 16 and Sept. 9.

Four of the youths are juvenlles and appeared in Juvenile court at Oakley and Roosevelt Road. Their case was continued until Sept. 16. 43a

George McCoy, 18, of 1818 Ridgeway, Joseph Garrett, 17, of 1544 Trumbull and Alvin Stewart, 17, of 1648 Trumbull, appeared in Boys' court, and their case was continued until Sept. 9.

The boys were arrested Tuesday afternoon from a group of students standing at Roosevelt and Kedzie after being pointed out by white youths in a police squad car.

TWO BEATEN

According to 16-year-old John Williams, a summer school student at Marshall, he and a friend had entered the school store across the street and were assaulted and then pushed by two whites in front of the store.

A fight ensued and other Negroes and whites joined in as they came out of school.

Police have been charged with making indiscriminate arrests from among the group of students at Roosevelt and Kedzie without attempting to ascertain who among them was actually involved in the fight.

The whites who brought charges are Robert Coni, 2222 W. Taylor; Richard Pellegrino, James Svelna, of 3201 S. Hamlin; Bill Pasconti, of 2414 Lexington, and Leon Pinkowski, of 1709 S. Hamilton.

Bridges, of 5924 Prairie ave., a chipper at Wisconsin Steel. P. 5

Bridges who did not go to work Sunday night after hearing of mob violence in the vicinity, was trapped by mob of about 20 youths at 106th st. and Muskegon Monday night.

The racists broke out all of the windows in the car, smashed the top, dented the body and rained the interior with bricks, stones and pig iron.

Bridges who was struck by the first rain of bricks, jumped out of his vehicle and ran. As he did so, the gang gave pursuit and threw missiles which hit him in the back, legs, arms and sides. He also was badly cut by flying glass while in his car.

He escaped the mob by running into the Wisconsin Steel plant where he was treated in the dispensary. Later, he went to a private doctor.

Bridges who has worked at the plant for three years was driving a 1957 Mercury at the time. He has been told that his car is too badly damaged to be repaired.

His principal concern is how he can get to work safely in the future.

The group, ranging in age from 17 to 46 years, appeared enmasse in Boy's court to answer charges of disturbing the peace. The continuances were granted by mutual consent.

Judge Norman N. Eiger said the delay would give officials time to investigate the complaints to see if more serious charges can be filed.

Among the defendants were two members of the U.S. Marine Corps, Stephen Antonio, Jr., and David Stocky, both home on furlough. They were placed under $100 bond each.

Bonds of $100 were also set for six other defendants: Gerald Truse, Robert Locum, Norman Radoseuk, James Winskos. Theodore Marcelak and Gerald Zachary.

One defendant, Chester Carson, 46, of 3512 E. 112th st., an exterminator, failed to appear in court and a warrant was issured for his arrest.

Outbreaks of violence had quited down somewhat Tuesday night and few incidents were reported. Two persons, one Negro and the other white, were arrested for fighting.

They are Avery Hayes, 29, of tich.

Bonds of $15 were set for Edward Kozinski, Maruel Hernandez, Robert Paruskkiewiz, Gerald Crowley, Robert Ortiz, Charles Callan, Frank Bugas, Edward Jamiszewski, Salvino Colarelli, Joe Jakovick.

Also, Walter Kackmerck, Robert Walsh, Anthony Cherkosky, Anthony Jackson, Robert Hernandez, Jesse Rodriguez, Ernest Felton, and Robert Dicks.

An attorney for Anthony Cherkosky, 46, of 1221 S. Morgan, Wm. H. Burnside, 5040 S. Cottage. pleaded that his client was enroute to work when he was arrested.

The arresting officer, Leon Mosely, who apprehended Cherkosky at 104th and Torrence, said the suspect called the officer a racial name, cursed him and sped away.

He was arrested a block away.

Another officer, James Smith, said the Marines were in a group which blocked the street and prevented a Negro from passing. Smith said one of the men punched the victim.

35 Held In Riot Freed On Bond

Daily Defender Thurs. 8-1-57
Chicago Ill.

Thirty-five persons arrested in outbursts of racial violence on the far Southside were released on bond Wednesday and their cases continued until Sept. 13. P. 4

4623 Prairie, and Richard Pickarski, 27, of 10337 Ave. J.

Large numbers of policemen continued to patrol the area and made 20 arrests Tuesday night. Most of the persons arrested appeared in Boy's court Wednesday.

Placed under $25 bonds were Gerald Fink, Ronald Rea, John Divencezo, Robert O'Leary, William Thomas, Cyril Smotrilla, Anthony Chapin and Daniel Ser-

Car Destroyed In Mob Attack

Daily Defender Thurs. 8-1-57
Chicago Ill.

One of the many victims of Chicago's three-day rioting is Henry

tian Knights" had been on the prowl for revenge.

Cops Under Attack In Disturbance

Daily Defender
Mon. 7-29-57
Chicago Ill.

Victims of Sunday's attack at Calumet park complained that Chicago Park District police refused at first to accept their complaints against the hoodlums who attacked them. P. 3

A similar complaint was made against the police by persons who were beaten in a similar attack a week ago that was not made public until the second outbreak.

A check verified the complaint. The records usually checked by the press had no entries concerning the attack of July 21 involving 75 parents and children.

1 Killed, 1 Hurt In Pool Brawl

Daily Defender Thurs. 8-1-57
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — (INS) — One youth was fatally stabbed and another critically wounded late Tuesday night during what police called an outbreak of racial conflict centering around a swimming pool in New York's Highbridge Park. P. 2

Shortly before midnight patrolman John Collich found the two boys lying in the park. Both had been stabbed twice in the back.

Michael Farmer, 15, reported to be the son of a city fireman, died a short time later in Mother Cabrini Hospital.

Roger McShane, 16, was reported in critical condition.

Police said that Negro and white youths had used the park swimming pool without incident until a week ago, when a Negro youth was beaten.

Since then, they said, a gang of Negro youths known as the "Egyptian Kings" or the "Egyp-

Complaints being made by Negro victims of yesterday's attack were being written on slips of paper until complaints were made.

Lt. O'Niel when asked why the complaints were refused last Sunday said, "I don't know. It was a terribly stupid thing to do."

But as much indignation was expressed over failure of the park district to provide protection for Negro picnickers in a known hostile area. An officer of the Bodines club said:

"They knew we would be there because we had to get a permit, yet they were not on hand when a mob of 150 assembled and attacked us. When we called police on the phone we were told that police had already been assigned, yet there wasn't one in sight. And they did a poor job of protecting us when they did get there."

3 Reports Attack In Trumbull Park

Daily Defender Tues 7-23-57
Chicago Ill.

A Southside wife told the Defender Monday that she, her husband and nephew were attacked by a gang of young hoodlums as the trio drove through race-troubled Trumbull Park Sunday night.

Mrs. Louise Johnson, of 6161 S. Indiana said the car in which they were riding was pelted with large stones by a group of "20 or 25" youths.

Mrs. Johnson said that four policemen, less than two blocks from the place of attack, refused to accompany the Johnsons back to the spot.

The nephew, George Johnson, was driving; Mrs. Johnson was in the back seat, and her husband, Philip, was riding up front.

She said they were trying to reach the Indiana toll road, but went one block past the turn-off point.

On the next corner, Mrs. Johnson said, the youths spotted their car and one shouted:

"Niggers! Let's get 'em."

The gang began hurling large stones, several of which struck the car, denting the frame and knocking off paint.

Mrs. Johnson said they drove around the corner where they saw the four policemen and told their story. She said the policemen refused to accompany them because it was "off their beat."

The Johnsons drove to the East Side police station, at 10120 S. Ewing, where they signed a complaint.

East Side police said Tuesday no arrests have been made.

Slaton's skull was fractured in 1947 when a mob threw a brick through his car at 103rd and Halsted. The case was dismissed in the first court, but Ming and Atty. Fleetwood McCoy won a reversal, the case was reheard with

OLABISIS AJALA, 27-year-old Nigerian globetrotter, is seen here on arrival in Rome, Italy at a reception given by a few Italian models and actresses after a lecture on the subject, "Present Day Africa." Ajala's next stops will be Warsaw and Moscow.

made by Sen. Lyndon Johnson, majority leader and opposed by Douglas.

In a sarcastic vein, Russell pleaded with Douglas "not to have any more riots in Chicago until we can get this civil rights business out of the way."

Douglas countered that even though there were racial disturbances in Chicago, Negroes had free access to parks, schools, playgrounds, and other public places and were not under subjugation as they were in the South.

Russell complained that if such a thing had happened in Georgia, there would have been a wholesale invasion by newsmen and photographers and the stories would have been splashed over page 1.

"Yet the Chicago incident," he said, "rated only page seven in Washington papers and elsewhere."

He said there had been no race riots in Georgia in years.

Victims Of Riot Can Sue City

Daily Defender Wed. 7-31-57
Chicago Ill. P.3

Victims of riots growing out of the attacks on Negro picnickers at Calumet park by gang of white hoodlums can sue the city of Chicago to recover damages done to their property and for physical injuries received.

This information was provided today by two of the city's outstanding lawyers, Euclid L. Taylor and W. Robert Ming.

In June, 1955, Ming won a $5.000 judgement in the case of Wilbert Slaton vs. the city of Chicago.

Slaton's skull was fractured in 1947 when a mob threw a brick through his car at 103rd and Halsted. The case was dismissed in the first court, but Ming and Atty. Fleetwood McCoy won a reversal, the case was reheard with the attorneys winning the case.

The court ruled that when a person is injured by a mob of more than five persons, the city is liable.

Taylor pointed out that Chapter 38 Paragraph 504 of the Criminal Code (Smith-Hurd) Illinois revised, states:

"If two or more persons actually do any unlawful act with force or violence against the person or property of another without cause or quarrel, the persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a riot and shall be subject to a fine or jail sentence."

This statute was amended in June, 1935 increasing the amount of the fine and possible jail term.

The city of Chicago has an ordinance against rioting that allows for the filing of suits against the city by victims of mob violence, Taylor added.

Mixing Cause Of Riot Says Russell

Daily Defender Wed. 7-31-57 P.3
Chicago, Ill.

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Sen. Richard Russell yesterday blamed "forced integration" for the race disturbances in Chicago over the weekend.

The Georgian speaking on the floor of the Senate said if there had been separation of the races in Illinois, as there was in Georgia, there wouldn't be any riots.

Russell was arguing with Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois over the proposal to call a truce in the civil rights debate for two days in order to take up other business

Cicero riot, Afro-American plaintiffs get Baltimore Md. $300 awards Sat 4-27-57

CHICAGO (NNPA) — Four plaintiffs received $300 each Friday in settlements of the last damage suits growing out of rioting July 7, 8 and 9, 1951, after the family of Harvey E. Clarke Jr., a bus driver, moved into a previously all-white apartment building in Cicero, a Chicago suburb.

Judge William C. Knoch in Federal District Court here approved the settlements made by the town of Cicero, Henry J. Sandusky, town president, and other Cicero officials.

Clarke and his wife, now Detroit residents, accepted $2,400 in a recent settlement of their suit for $400,000.

The $300 awards were accepted by Minerva J. Adams, former owner of the apartment building; Charles Edwards, real estate dealer; Maurice Scott Jr., furniture mover, and Scott's son. Maurice JE.

Race Riots Site Calm In Chicago Police Removed After 3½ Years

By Walter Lister Jr.

CHICAGO, Feb 2.—A major embarrassment to racial integration was relieved here this week.

The special around-the-clock police detail assigned to protect Negro families in Trumbull Park Homes was finally removed, three and a half years after racial riots broke out in that far South Side neighborhood.

As many as 1,200 police were once detailed to Trumbull Park to guard a handful of Negro families. The special force was gradually pared. It numbered 260 a year ago. Recently, as attempts at violence became fewer, it dwindled to forty-five.

On Regular Duty

On Thursday, very quietly, these patrolmen were assigned to the regular station house covering Trumbull Park. Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor explained later: "The special detail has now been absorbed by the district station. Conditions are such that the district can handle it satisfactorily with the additional personnel."

Lt. Gen. William B. Kean, former 5th Army Commander, who became executive director of the Chicago Housing Authority two years ago, said he was "exceptionally pleased that the unrest and turmoil have settled down."

There has not been any outbreak around the project for more than three months. The last recorded incident involved a scuffle between Negro and white teen-agers.

Resented Project

The ordeal at Trumbull Park, built by the Public Works Administration in 1938, began July 30, 1953, and probably could have been avoided.

Neighborhood residents, living in a peninsula of clapboard houses squeezed between railroad tracks and sprawling industrial plants, had long resented the neat lawns and ivied walls of the row houses and four-story apartment dwellings that make up the project.

When they discovered that a Negro family had moved into the low-income project, tempers flared. A gang of teen-agers seized paving bricks. For more than a week, noisy mobs milled around Trumbull Park. Windows were smashed. A fire was started. Luckily, no one was seriously injured.

24-Hour Protection

On Aug. 10. 1953, the twenty-four-hour police protection began. Squad cars blocked off entrances to the project, while other patrol cars were assigned to major intersections around the area to head off any potential mob groupings.

The Trumbull Park authorities were as upset as the neighbors. They hadn't known this particular family was Negro. Applications don't ask for race. If they had but known, the authorities said belatedly, they would have paved the way for integration through church groups, merchants and police.

Three other Chicago housing projects, previously all white, have since been integrated without incident, by advance planning, the C. H. A. reports.

The family that started it all was not entirely candid about its total income, and was forced to leave in May, 1954. Long before then, other Negro families had moved in. Resentments were inflamed and only the presence of police prevented serious disorder.

Twenty-eight Negro families are now living in Trumbull Park, which has 454 units. The maximum number of Negro families living there at one time was thirty-six. Some Negroes left because of the tension; others so they could live nearer their place of work. Few, if any, of the white tenants of the project, ever expressed disapproval of the Negro tenants.

Among the disapproving neighbors, more than 200 adults and more than 100 juveniles have been seized by police since the first bricks were thrown. Of these, seventy were fined from $2 to $200; one received a short jail term. The others were released for various reasons.

NEGROES AND WHITES BATTLE IN CHICAGO

Bricks, Bottles Fly As Races Clash In Park

CHICAGO, July 28.—(UP)—Whites and Negroes clashed Sunday in a wild melee of flying bricks and pop bottles in a lakefront park on the city's south side. At least 22 persons were injured.

Police put their most stringent emergency plan into effect to quell the outbreak of fighting among an estimated 300 persons and to control hundreds of curiosity seekers who thronged to the scene.

The pitched battle broke out in Calumet Park, less than a mile from Trumbull Park where racial disorders reached critical heights in 1953 and 1954.

Police said the clash apparently was touched off when a group of white teenagers challenged a party of picknicking Negroes in one corner of the park. Fighting spread throughout the park as others entered the fray.

Bricks and pop bottles flew through the air. Clubs and baseball bats crunched down on heads and shoulders.

Park District Police Sgt. James McCormick was struck in the head with a rock when he attempted to separate two groups flailing away at each other. Police said he was not seriously hurt.

A witness said Calumet Park had been used almost entirely by whites until recently, and that whites chased 50 Negroes away from the playground last Sunday.

"Sunday the Negroes came back with baseball bats for their picnic," he said.

Chicago Park Battleground Of Race Riot

More Than 40 Hurt As 500 Mill About

Chicago, July 28 (AP)—Rioting between Negro and white picnickers sent 100 policemen to restore order in a crowded South Side park today.

More than 40 persons were treated for injuries, mostly cuts and bruises from stones and other missiles, but one white man suffered a 6-inch knife wound of the neck and shoulder.

Park District Policeman John Olson, who witnessed the disorder, said it began when a group of "50 or 60" white men gathered on a nearby railroad embankment and threw stones at some 75 Negroes.

Another Version Given

Police reported several other witnesses, however, said the fighting began after a Negro boy left his group and threw sand at a white girl who was eating an ice-cream cone.

Windows of several of the 18 police squad cars and five patrol wagons sent to the scene were broken by rioters.

All the injured were Negroes, except the slashed white man. Five white youths were held by police for questioning. Police said at least 500 persons milled in the area at one time.

White-Negro Chicago Riot Injures 20

Jacksonville Fla.

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—A stone-throwing brawl erupted in a South Side park today among a group of more than 100 whites and Negroes, injuring 19 Negroes and one white man before it was stopped by several dozen police.

Most of the injured suffered cuts and bruises. Seven injured Negroes were women; four were children. The white man was slashed across the neck and shoulder with a knife.

A crowd estimated by police at 3,000 witnessed the outburst. Nearly 100 police were required to restore order.

Police said the one-hour fight broke out in near 90-degree heat in a section of Calumet Park where a Negro club was holding a picnic. They said the scene of the fighting was close to the area where a less violent outbreak between whites and Negro picnickers occurred last Sunday. The earlier disorder consisted mostly of heckling and scuffling, police said.

Fighting began today, police reported, when a group of "50 or 60" white men mounted a railroad embankment overlooking the picnic ground. They stoned the Negroes, police said.

However, several witnesses told investigators the fighting began when a Negro boy left his group and threw sand at a white girl who was eating an ice cream cone.

Rioting at Chicago

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Rioting between Negro and white picnickers sent 100 policemen to restore order in a crowded South Side park today.

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Park District Policeman John Olson, who witnessed the disorder, said it began when a group of "50 or 60" white men gathered on a nearby railroad embankment and threw stones at some 75 Negroes.

Police said several other witnesses, however, told that the fighting began after a Negro boy left his group and threw sand at a white girl who was eating an ice cream cone.

Windows of several of the 18 police squad cars and five patrol wagons sent to the scene were broken by rioters, and one Negro detective said he had to draw his gun to disperse several white youths who surrounded him in his car.

Leo Blackburn, 36, secretary of the Negro Bodine Social and Civic Club, told police that men of his group picked up baseball bats and bottles "to defend the women and children" when they saw the white men approaching.

All the injured were Negroes, except the slashed white man. Twenty-five persons were treated at South Side hospitals. One was a 2-year-old Negro boy, whose mother also was hurt. Hospital attendants said all but the knife victim apparently were struck by stones.

Five white youths were held by police for questioning.

Police said at least 500 persons milled in the area at one time.

THREE TO FACE MORE SEVERE RIOT CHARGES

Crackdown Ordered by State's Attorney

In a "get tough" move, the state's attorney's office yesterday ordered the filing of more severe charges against three young men accused of leading roles in the racial disturbance in Calumet park on July 28.

Robert Cooney, assistant state's attorney, after a conference with Supervising Capt. Robert Ryan, asked Ryan to charge the three with violations of a riot section of the state criminal code and the city's anti-riot ordinance.

38 Seized in Riots

The young men are Leo Casale, 17, of 9836 Ewing av.; Leonard Rudznski, 17, of 19055 Avenue C, and William Skees, 18, of 9820 Avenue H. They originally were charged with disorderly conduct, appeared in Boys court July 31 together with 35 other persons seized in the disturbances, and their cases were continued to Sept. 13.

If found guilty under the new charges, each could be sentenced to six months in jail and fined $200.

Conviction Expected

Cooney said that the three will be among the first charged under the city's anti-riot ordinance. He said he expected to get a conviction because under the ordinance the prosecution doesn't have to prove there was a riot.

Cooney said the ordinance reads: "It is unlawful to create a clear and present danger of a riot against any person or persons because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry."

Chicago Halts Race Riots. But Situation Still Perilous

By BERNARD GAVZER

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP) — Fast, firm police action has checked checked major racial violence in Chicago.

But the possibility of fresh outbreaks causes continuing concern.

Industrial expansion is party responsible. Newcomers of all races trickle into town, mostly from the South.

According to figures compiled by housing and employment experts:

Each day, approximately 50 to 75 Negroes arrive in Chicago from the South.

Each week, 235 dwellings change from white to nonwhite.

Each month, Negro expansion annexes another stretch of previously white home area.

What happens to these new Negro arrivals?

Francis W. McPeek, Congregationalist minister who is executive director of the Chicago Commission of Human Relations, said, "They must go into already established Negro areas, which already are densely populated. In turn, this pressure for housing causes other Negroes to seek new homes and these are in the adjacent white communities."

Chicago's Negro population is variously estimated at between 600,00 and 700,000. Estimates are that it will reach nearly one million by 1965.

after 13th graf starting "Chicago's Negro population x x x by 1965." (moved ta117 Aug. 22).

Chicago's total population was estimated at 3,827,200 as of Jan. 1, 1957. The U.S. census of 1950 placed the figure at 3,620,962.

In Negro areas, average population density is 39,000 to the square mile, for white areas, approximately 11,000. The South 28,i,olum area, a Negro district, has a density of more than 65,000 per square mile.

Lee Blackwell, city editor of the Chicago Defender, a Negro publication, said slum dwellings sometimes produce as much for landlords as the luxurious apartments of the Gold Coast north of the Loop.

"Let us say that a Negro family moves into an apartment in a build$ng changing from white to o nonwhite," he said. "The rent may have been $50 or $60 a month for a single white family. But the Negro family is crowded into one or two rooms, paying a rent of $15 or $17 a week. Then you may have three or four or even five Negro families occupying a six-room apartment. With four of them paying $15 a week, the landlord gets as much in one week as he formerly did in a month."

This competition for housing, though one phase of the whole problem of deteriorated race relations, creates a resentment on the part of the Negro, who is seeking sentment among residents of long-tme white areas who seek to resist the influx of the Negro.

sometimes this resentment turns into action. n the instance of the Trumbull Park disturbance, which began four years ago this month, residents demonstrated when a Negro family moved into the public housing project. Police details still are on duty there. Most recently, another outbreak occurred at Calumet Park, where a group of Negroes gathered for a picnic.

Police action has checked major racial violence. There has been no recurrence of the rioting of 1919 in which 38 persons were killed and 537 injured.

But police authorities, governmental agencies, political leaders and church, social and civic workers are concerned over the possibility of fresh outbreaks. To some, the situation today is explosive. Others do not go that far, but concede that it is tense and troublesome.

by Mayor Richard Daley and Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor has given cause for optimism that any outbreak between races would be quickly quelled. He also said that reporting by Chicago newspapers had been calm, sober and factual and that this has helped keep passions from inflaming.

After the Calumet Park outbreak July 28, Mayor Daley stated that authorities would take immediate action and that persons inciting disturbances would be prosecuted.

The Defender's Blackwell also agreed that Daley and O'Connor had acted properly but he said Negroes "need further and positive assurance that they can expect and receiv e justice at all times. If the law is enforced, as the mayor says it shall be, then we know there will be justice. All we want is for the law to be enforced, for everyone."

PREJUDICE

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Urban League, an interracial organization concerned with race relations, contends the present situation has the ingredients for racial disorders.

"These are a basic racial prejudice, segregated living conditions, lax policing, light sentences by courts, and good weather,aa he said.

Sheriff Joseph Lohman, criminologist and sociologist, also considers that the situation could get out of hand unless certain measures are taken. Lohman says, "The major frontier in race relations is not in the South but in the metropolitan centers of the North."

DISTURBANCES

Neither Negro nor white questions the tension that charges the air these warm August nights along a scythe-shaped path extending from East Garfield Park, four miles west of the Loop, to the East Side on the city's southeast limits.

Disturbances range from sharp, brief fights involving a handful of persons to occasional demonstrations in which hundreds catcall and hurl brickba's.

Typical of the tension areas is the East Side, which according to a study made by the commissionn has a population of 21,619. They are almost equally divided among Yugoslavians, Italians, Swedes, Germans and Poles, with the greatest number being Yugoslavians and the smallest number Poles. Of the total, 2,767 are foreign born.

Lohman, McPeek, Berry and Blackwell agreed in principle that the solution to racial discord lies not in effective police action but in cultural and education growth.

"The police deal with the effect of the problem," Berry said. "But what we must go after is the cause. To do this, leaders of industry, religion, government, education and business must themselves take positive action to erase prejudice and discrimination."

blackwell commented that "when whites move from an area into which Negroes are moving they only add to the problem of the Negro. Instead, people should attempt to live together, to interchange cultures. The average white person believes the Negro wants intermarriage and other social invasions. What the Negro reall wants is the rightful and equal chance to compete in the economic life of the country. We must learn to live together"

ESTABLISH HARMONY

Lohman asserted there is need to establish harmony in an era of "a tremendous shift of Negroes from the rural South to the urban North." He said this movement will have much to do in shaping the future of America, and added:

"The major frontier in race relations is not in the South but in the metropolitan centers of the North. The increase of non-whites in these centers will continue for at least 25 years because of the demands of northern industry and the mechanization of farms in the South.

"The structure of political power already has changed and they (Negroes) have taken the place politically of traditional machine organizations. There also is a growing sophistication about such matters as civil rights and if they or their leaders feel they are victims of injustice, they can use this political power negatively, to defeat the interest of the majority"

McPeek said much of the work toward harmony already is going on. He reported a growing awareness on the part of leaders in various phases of American lif for the need of an effective solution to the problem.

He mentioned two meetings conx ducted by the commission in which hundreds of leaders in industry business, housing, transportation, medical care, education, commu nications and law enforcemen participated.

"For instance, there is no question now that the Negro has been accepted in some occupations which until a few years ago were closed to them," McPeek said. "There is still some discrimination in the white collar feild, but lately we've had reports of accepted by firms which previously did ot hire them."

Other steps toward achieving harmony have been taken in several directions. The Church Federation of Greater Chicago launched a program directed at 1,800 ministers to "assist in shaping a christian public opinion in Chicagoland on race relations."

In the Englewood district of the South Side, in which many Negroes have found new residence, leaders organized the Triden League. Forty of its 535 members are Negroes. Judge John Lyle, counsel for the league, said it was organized to fight crime. For a time, special police on its payroll were armed, but this was halted by the police commissioner.

In an atmosphere of tension, new and aggressive forces seek to enter the picture. There is the Senior Christian Assn. movement, headed by James Monroe Bragg Sr II, which calls for repatriating American Negroes to "A Negro state in Africa." And on the opposite side, The Crusader, a Negro labor publication which runs editorial cartoons suggesting there is police prejudice and brutality toward Negroes.

There is also the South Deering Bulletin, which is distributed in the Trumbull Park area. It does not recommend violence, nor does it call for shipping Negroes to Africa. It expresses its stand thus:

"White people built this area, this is where we live and this is here we will stay. We want no part of this race mixing and we do have the courage to say so."

When any disturbance occurs, McPeek said the Human Relations Commission enters the picture.

AME'S VISIT MAYOR Daley to protest the rising wave of racial violence in Chicago. Shown here presenting the views of the churchmen are Rev. R. L. Miller, Rev. S. S. Morris, Mrs. Ella M. Horton, Rev. A. Leon Bailey, Joseph R. Smith, Rev. M. J. Higginbotham, Cleveland Longmire, Atty., Frank S. Wilson, Rev. H. E. Walden, James Solomon and Jerry R. Reid.

See $1 Million Suits Over Riots

Suits amounting to at least $1,000,000 will be filed against the city of Chicago as a result of the Calumet Park attack and ensuing violence.

A survey of attorneys and persons who suffered personal injuries or property losses as a result of the violence made by the Defender Thursday indicates that the cost of hoodlum attacks upon Negroes in recent weeks will be charged to the city's taxpayers.

While the Defender survey did not disclose that any suits have yet been filed, it was learned that a number are in preparation.

Attys. Euclid Louis Taylor, of Taylor and Burroughs; W. Robert Ming and George Leighton of Moore, Ming and Leighton, Matthew Moran, Fleetwood McCoy all reported that they are representing victims of recent riot violence.

In addition several meetings of riot victims have been held at which the avenues of legal redress have been thoroughly explored. One such meeting involving about 35 persons was held Wednesday night.

In addition to personal injuries, damages will be claimed for damage to real estate, automobiles and the loss of personal property. The last category would include such items as cameras, portable TVs, record players, clothing, tape recorders, sports equipment and other items left in Calumet park by picnickers as they fled from hoodlum attacks July 21 and July 28.

A number of Negroes employed in the riot area have also consulted attorneys about the possibility of recovering income lost because the violence prevented them from going to work.

Precedent for the suit stems from a ruling in 1955 when Atty. W. Robert Ming won a $5,000 judgment in the case of Wilbert Slaton vs the city of Chicago.

The court ruled that when a person is injured by a mob of more than five persons, the city is liable.

Chapter 38 of Paragraph 504 of the Criminal code of Illinois revised states:

"If two or more persons actually do any unlawful act with force or violence against the person or property of another without cause of quarrel, the person so offended shall be deemed guilty of a riot and shall be subject to a fine or jail sentence."

This statute was amended in June, 1935, increasing the amount of the fine and possible jail term.

The city of Chicago has an ordinance against rioting that allows for the filing of suits against the city by victims of mob violence, Atty. Euclid L. Taylor said.

Churchmen See Mayor On Riots

Mayor Richard Daley has again pledged that he and his office and other city officials will do everything in their power to curb the wave of racial violence that is taking place in Chicago.

He made this promise to a delegation of AME clergymen and laymen in his office on Saturday.

JOINT COMMITTEE

The delegation, a joint committee representing the AME Ministers' Alliance and the AME Layman's League, was protesting racial violence and demanding protection of all citizens.

Rev. H. E. Walden, who served as spokesman for the group, read the following statement to the Mayor:

"We the ministers and lay leaders of the AME church representing more than 50,000 law-abiding citizens are seriously concerned about the constantly increasing number of incidents of human bigotry and racial hatred that are taking place in the city.

"The molestation of Negro citizens on the streets, the wanton killing of innocent persons, the wrecking of private dwellings, the unprovoked mob violence upon law-abiding citizens in public parks and the apathy on the part of law enforcing officers in too many areas are shocking beyond measure.

"It is our conviction that the ineffectiveness and failure of the police department and the courts in dealing with the Trumbull Park situation and other incidents such as the Palmer and Bivens cases are directly related to these most recent flare ups, especially the Calumet Park violence.

"As representatives of an organized religious body, we shall keep eternally vigilant as to all social and civic developments affecting the welfare of all citizens and pledge to you our fullest cooperation and support."

Rev. R. L. Miller was chairman of the committee. Others present were: Rev. S. S. Morris, jr., secretary; Mrs. Ella M. Horton, Rev. A. Leon Bailey; Joseph R. Smith, Rev. M. J. Higginbotham, Cleveland Longmire, Att. Frank S. Wilson, James Solomon and Jerry R. Reid.

Race Tension Decreasing In Chicago

CHICAGO —(AP)— A police official said Monday that racial tension which has gripped Chicago's Southeast Side and erupted into widespread violence has decreased.

Capt. William Balswick said he would recommend to Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor that the 900-man force patrolling the predominately white industrial and residential neighborhood be reduced "now that things have quieted down."

More than 80 persons have been arrested in racial disturbances which began a week ago when a Negro organization held a picnic in Calumet Park.

Several policemen, white and Negro, were attacked by mobs that numbered up to 3,000. Almost 40 persons were injured.

Autos belonging to Negroes and police cars and motorcycles were stoned and burned.

Chicago Concerned Over Possible Racial Violence

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP) — Fast, firm police action has checked major racial violence in Chicago.

But the possibility of fresh outbreaks causes continuing concern.

Industrial expansion is partly responsible. Newcomers of all races trickle into town, mostly from the South.

According to figures compiled by housing and employment experts:

Each day, approximately 50 to 75 Negroes arrive in Chicago from the South.

Each week, 235 dwellings change from white to nonwhite.

Each month, Negro expansion annexes another stretch of previously white home area.

Francis W. McPeek, Congregationalist minister who is executive director of the Chicago Commission of Human Relations, said, "They must go into already established Negro areas, which already are densely populated. In turn, this pressure for housing causes other Negroes to seek new homes, and these are in the adjacent white communities."

Chicago's Negro population is variously estimated at between 600,000 and 700,000. Estimates are that it will reach nearly one million by 1965.

In Negro areas, average population density is 39,000 to the square mile, for white areas, approximately 11,000. The South Park slum area, a Negro district, has a density of more than 65,000 per square mile.

Lee Blackwell, city editor of the Chicago Defender, a Negro publication, said slum dwellings sometimes produce as much for landlords as the luxurious apartments of the Gold Coast north of the Loop.

"Let us say that a Negro family moves into an apartment in a building changing from white to nonwhite," he said. "The rent may have been $50 or $60 a month for a single white family. But the Negro family is crowded into one or two rooms, paying a rent of $15 or $17 a week. Then even five Negro families occupy ing a six-room apartment. With four of them paying $15 a week, the landlord gets as much in one week as he formerly did in a month."

This competition for housing though one phase of the whole problem of deteriorated race relations, creates a resentment on the part of the Negro, who is seeking a place to live and finds he must turn to white areas, where he meets resistance. It creates resentment among residents of long-time white areas who seek to resist the influx of the Negro.

Sometimes this resentment turns into action. In the instance of the Trumbull Park disturbance, which began four years ago this month, residents demonstrated when a Negro family moved into the public housing project. Police details still are on duty there. Most recently, another outbreak occurred at Calumet Park, where a group of Negroes gathered for a picnic.

Police action has checked major racial violence. There has been no recurrence of the rioting of 1919 in which 38 persons were killed and 537 injured.

But police authorities, governmental agencies, political leaders and church, social and civic workers are concerned over the possibility of fresh outbreaks. To some, the situation today is explosive. Others do not go that far, but concede that it is tense and troublesome.

McPeek said forthright action by Mayor Richard Daley and Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor has given cause for optimism that any outbreak between races would be quickly quelled. He also said that reporting by Chicago newspapers had been calm, sober and factual and that this has helped keep passions from inflaming.

After the Calumet Park outbreak July 28, Mayor Daley stated that authorities would take immediate action and that persons inciting disturbances would be prosecuted.

The Defender's Blackwell also agreed that Daley and O'Connor had acted properly but he said Negroes "need further and positive assurance that they can expect and receive justice at all times. If the law is enforced, as the mayor says it shall be, then we know there will be justice. All we want is for the law to be enforced, for everyone."

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Urban League, an interracial organization concerned with race relations, contends the present situation has the ingredients for racial disorders.

CHICAGO FEARFUL IN RACIAL TENSION

133 Seized in Three Weeks as Social Leaders Issue Plea for 'Good Sense'

By DOUGLAS DALES

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—The racial tension in Chicago this summer has not been equaled in two years, in the view of responsible Chicago leaders concerned with interracial relations.

In the last three weeks, the police have made 133 arrests directly attributable to racial rioting and fighting. The round-up of troublemakers is continuing.

The situation has prompted the Church Federation of Greater Chicago to issue a special plea to 1,800 pastors to work for greater racial understanding.

"The good sense of all, Negro and Caucasian, is much needed, or a conflagration can be started which would be disastrous to all Chicagoland," the federation warned.

The plea was issued following the serious rioting in Calumet Park July 28 between a group of about fifty teen-age hoodlums and a group of picknickers from a Negro social club.

2 Police Aides Suspended

There had been forewarnings of this clash, but they went unheeded. As a result, a park district police captain and a sergeant have been suspended.

Of the recent arrests involving racial clashes, 115 are accounted for by the Calumet Park riot and the outbreaks of street fighting that followed in the park area late into the day. Other arrests have involved resistance to the presence of Negroes in another park, in a public swimming pool and in housing.

Calumet Park is in a predominantly white area that is the home of first and second-generation Americans with a central European heritage.

The park is two miles from the Trumbull Park homes, a public housing project that has been the focal point of racial trouble since 1953. In that year, a Negro cuople was inadvertently admitted into what had been an all-white project.

Prosecuting authorities and the police adopted a "get tough" policy this week with the hoodlums responsible for the Calumet Park affair.

Two ringleaders, originally held on disorderly conduct charges, were recharged with rioting and unlawful assembly. Rioting carries a jail sentence up to six months and unlawful assembly a fine of $200. Nine other youths were charged with unlawful assembly and the cases of twenty-seven others are being reviewed to see whether evidence will support more serious charges.

Developments Listed

Among other recent developments have been these:

¶Mayor Richard J. Daley has pledged to improve the liaison between the Commission on Human Relations and the city and park district police in an effort to prevent racial clashes.

¶A force of 934 policemen has been assigned in the East Side Police district, 804 more than the normal complement, to guard against disorders. Sixty-man details were ordered into the Calumet and Trumbull Park areas.

¶The Chicago Housing Authority disclosed that four Negro families in Trumbull Park Homes had been permitted to move this month to another housing project after physicians had certified that they could no longer stand the tension of living in Trumbull Park.

Called Worst in 2 Years

The assessment of the racial situation as the worst in two years was made by Church Federation leaders. It was concurred in by an official of the Commission on Human Relations.

The commission is completing a study that may indicate that the Calumet Park rioting could have been averted by more foresight by the park district police.

A week earlier, the study shows, a group of Negro picnickers was attacked by about forty youths. There was fighting, but no arrests were made Park police, according to the commission official, refused to entertain complaints by the Negroes.

By the following Sunday, word had got about that another Negro picnic would be held. Hoodlums from outside the area joined in the attack. The trouble started when the attackers, from the vantage point of a railway embankment, began pelting the picnickers, including women and children, with stones.

The picnickers counter-attacked with ball bats and bottles. Sporadic fighting continued on the far South Side of the city for the rest of the day. When it was over, forty-four persons had been injured, windows of many Negro-owned vehicles had been smashed, three police cars had been damaged, a Negro policeman had been stoned and his motorcycle set afire and a girl had been wounded by a ricochating bullet.

Started at Trumbull Park

This was the most serious single outbreak of interracial violence since 1953, when the first Negro family was admitted to the Trumbull Park homes. The admission of the family touched off a series of disturbances that continued to the present in varying intensity.

These incidents have involved the use of aerial bombs in an effort to terrorize Negroes, arson, assaults and insults. The police at one time barricaded a street to hold back a crowd of 1,500. There have been scores of arrests and convictions.

Of the thirty public housing projects in Chicago, seven have only Negro tenants, one small one of 140 units is all white and the rest are integrated.

In seeking to integrate Negroes in housing in predominantly white neighborhoods, it has been the policy of the housing authority to pave the way for Negro tenancy with an educational campaign in the community.

Such a campaign was in progress in the Trumbull Park area, but had not been completed when a Negro family applied for a unit. As a housing authority spokesman put it, they were "admitted by accident." Several other Negro families, however, moved in soon thereafter.

Since 1953, a special detail of police has been assigned to the project to give protection to Negroes asking for it while they are traveling between the project and transit facilities.

Integration Continue

Integration of the Trumbull Park project has gone along in the face of a propaganda campaign of race baiting. One publication, called the South Deering Bulletin, has for its slogan, "White People Must Control Their Own Communities."

The housing authority points out there has been no tension among tenants within the project. All the trouble, it reports, has come from people living in the area who resent the intrusion of Negroes, and from hoodlums from other parts of the city who have been attracted to this trouble spot.

The housing problem is basically the cause of the racial clashes, in the view of authorities here. The racial tensions are seen as a manifestation of the city's growing pains and its failure to keep abreast of the housing and employment needs of the great influx of Negroes since World War II.

The generally accepted estimate is that newcomers from the South are arriving at a rate of 2,500 a month. The Negro population is believed to be about 708,000 out of the city's population of about 4,000,000.

The Commission of Human Relations has estimated that it is costing the city about $1,800,000 a year for police personnel in areas of racial tension "to keep the city free of uncontrolled rioting."

Public and social agencies are deeply concerned over the outbreaks. Many remember that the stoning of a Negro child on a beach in July, 1919, was enough to ignite a racial conflagration that cost thirty-eight lives. Stonings, insults and assaults are common occurrences today as the wave of newcomers sweeps over block after block.

Chicago Cops Tangle With Angry Crowd

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A milling crowd of about 1000 persons concentrated at a busy intersection of the Calumet Park area last night and engaged in a brief tussle with club-swinging police.

The same South Side area was the scene of a racial outbreak Sunday in which 42 persons were injured.

Thousands were in the streets last night when a youth threw a firecracker beneath a police car.

Police chased and caught the youth. As they were taking him to a squad car, the crowd surged forward. Some 60 policemen using clubs pushed the crowd off.

Four cars believed to be owned by Negroes were stoned.

Chicago Assigns 800 Extra Police

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP).—The East Side police district of Chicago's South Side will be patrolled tomorrow by 934 policemen, more than 800 of them extra officers assigned to curb possible race disturbances.

Commissioner Timothy O'Connor said today he had ordere d60-man details into the Calumet and Trumbull Park areas which normally are patrolled by 8 to 10 officers.

43a 1957

Chicago Racial Violence Is In Check, But Chance Remains For More Riots

Commercial Appeal
P 16

City Bulging With Negroes, Creating Housing Problems — Officials Wrestling With Solution To Troubles

Memphis Press

By BERNARD GAVZER
The Associated Press Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Fast, firm police action has checked major racial violence in Chicago.

But the possibility of fresh outbreaks is the cause of continuing concern. Journ. 8-25-57

The problem, in part, is an outgrowth of the expansion of this great industrial center.

Growing industry needs more manpwore. Newcomers of all races trickle into town, mostly from the South.

Part of this South-to-North migration can be seen every day at the railroad depots, bus stations, along highways entering the city.

It reflects, too, in the traffic of vans hauling furniture from changing neighborhoods to suburbs or neighborhoods farther removed from Negro districts.

According to figures compiled by housing and employment experts:

Each day, approximately 50 to 75 Negroes arrive in Chicago from the South.

Each week, 235 dwellings change from white to non-white.

Each month, Negro expansion annexes another stretch of previously white home area.

Whata happens to these new Negro arrivals?

Negro Population High

Francis W. McPeek, congregationalist minister who is executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, said "they must go into already established Negro areas, which already are densely populated. In turn, this pressure for housing causes other Negroes to seek new homes and these are in the adjacent white communities.

Chicago's Negro population is variously estimated at between 500,000 and 700,000. Estimates are that it will reach nearly one million by 1965.

Chicago's total population was estimated at 3,827,200 as of Jan. 1, 1957. The United States census of 1950 placed the figure at 3,620,962.

In the Negro areas, the average population density is 39,000 to the square mile. The average for white areas is approximately 11,000. The South Park area, a Negro district, has a density of more than 65,000 per square mile.

Density figures alone are meaningless since the Gold Coast area north of the loop also has such a high occupancy. However, the Gold Coast is made up of swank, towering dwellings where rents frequently run from $300 to $500 per month. In South Park, Negroes are crowded into slums.

Lee Blackwell, city editor of the Chicago Defender, a Negro publication, said slum dwelling sometimes produce as much for landloards as the luxurious apartments of the Gold Coast.

Competition for housing, though one phase of the whole problem of deteriorated race relations, creates a resentment on the part of the Negro who is seeking a place to live and finds he must turn to white areas where he meets resistance. It creates resentment among residents of longtime white areas who seek to resist the influx of the Negro into their neighborhoods.

Sometimes this resentment turns into action. In the instance of the Trumbull Park disturbance, which began four years ago this month, residents demonstrated when a Negro family moved into the public housing project. Most recently, another outbreak occurred at Calumet Park where a group of Negroes gathered for a picnic.

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Read For Action

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Following the Calumet Park outbreak July 28, Mayor Daley stated that authorities would take immediate action and that persons inciting disturbances would be prosecuted.

The defender's Blackwell also agreed that Daley and O'Connor had acted properly but he said Negroes "need further and positive assurance that they can expect and receive justice at all times. If the law is enforced, as the Mayor says it shall be, then we know there will be justice. All we want is for the law to be enforced, for everyone."

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Urban League, an inter-racial organization concerned with race relations, contends the present situation has the "ingredients" for racial disorders.

"These are a basic racial prejudice, segregated living conditions, lax policing, light sentences by courts, and good weather," he said.

Sheriff Joseph Lohman, criminologist and sociologist, also considers that the situation could get out of hand unless certain measures are taken. Lohman says "the major frontier in race relations is not in the South but in the metropolitan centers of the North."

Albert W. Anderson, supervising police captain on the South Side who directed police activity in the Trumbull Park and Calumet Park riots, said "there'll never again be anything like the 1919 riots. We have modern communications, we can move police quickly and police are better trained to handle these situations. Certainly there's a good bit of tension, but I can't agree that it is anything but that."

East Side Typical

Neither Negro nor white questions the tension that charges the air these warm August nights along a scythe-shaped path extending from East Garfield Park, four miles west of the loop, to the East Side on the city's southeast limits.

Disturbances range from sharp, brief fights involving a handful of persons to occasional demonstrations in which hundreds catcall and hurl brickbats.

Typical of the tension areas is the East Side, which according to a study made by the commission, has a population of 21,619. They are almost equally divided among Yugoslavians, Italians, Swedes, Germans and Poles, with the greatest number being Yugoslavians and the smallest number Poles. Of the total, 2,767 are foreign born.

Lohman, McPeek, Berry and Blackwell agreed in principle that the solution to racial discord lies not in effective police action but in cultural and educational growth.

"The police deal with the effect of the problem," Berry said. "But what we must go after is the cause. To do this, leaders of industry, religion, government, education and business must themselves take positive action to erase prejudice and discrimination."

Blackwell commented that "when whites move from an area into which Negroes are moving they only add to the problem of the Negro. Instead, people should attempt to live together to interchange cultures. The average white person believes the Negro wants intermarriage and other social invasions. What the Negro really wants is the rightful and equal chance to compete in the economic life of the country. We must learn to live together."

Steps Taken

Steps toward achieving harmony have been taken in several directions. The Church Federation of Greater Chicago launched a program directed at 1,800 ministers to "assist in shaping a Christian public opinion in Chicagoland on race relations."

In the Englewood district of the South Side, in which many Negroes have found new residence, leaders organized the Triden League. Forty of its 535 members are Negroes.

In an atmosphere of tension, new and aggressive forces seek to enter the picture. There is the Senior Christian Association movement, headed by James Monroe Bragg Sr., which calls for repatriating American Negroes to "a Negro state in Africa." And on the opposite side, The Crusader, a Negro labor publication which runs editorial cartoons suggesting there is police prejudice and brutality toward Negroes.

There is also the South Deering Bulletin, which is disturbed in the Trumbull Park area. It does not recommend violence, nor does it call for shipping Negroes to Africa. It expresses its stand thus:

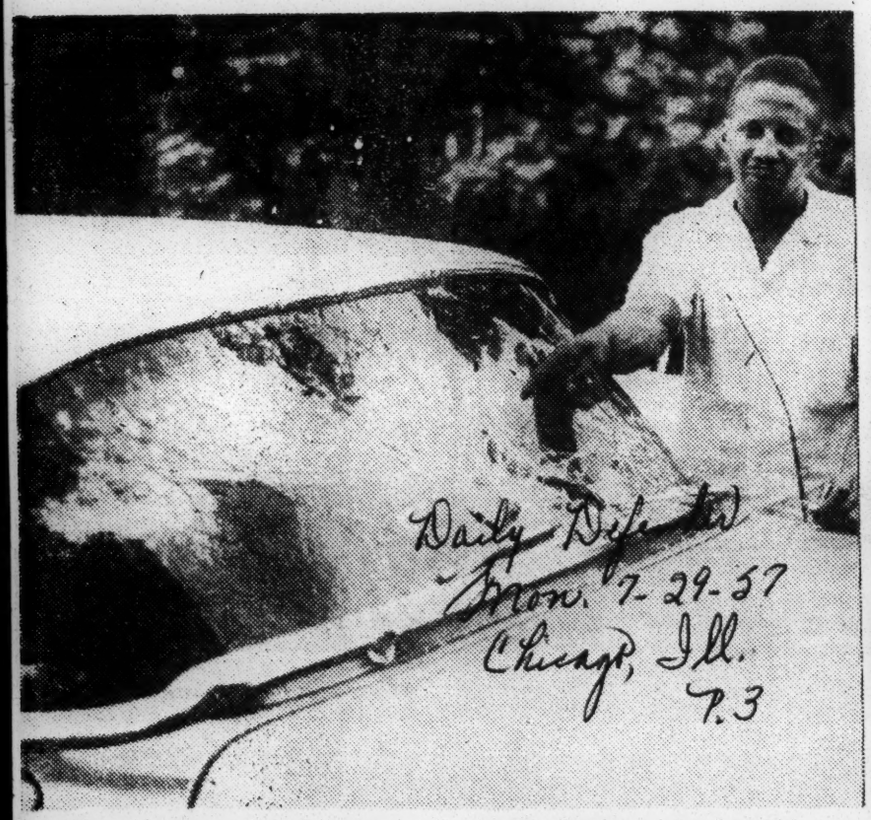
"White people built this area, this is where we live and this is where we will stay. We want no part of this race mixing and we do have the courage to say so."

When any disturbance occurs, McPeek said the Human Relations Commission enters the picture. He said:

"We are determined to see that law and order is maintained for all people and that Negroes receive their rights under law.

"Our principal concern is not with the social status or advancement of the Negro. This is something society itself must work out."

Hoodlums Rout Picnic, 30 Hurt



TWO OF THE 25 cars smashed and damaged in yesterday's racial attack at Calumet Park, 95th and the Lake, are shown above in front of Provident hospital, where some of isjured were treated. Left, John Burgess, 42, of 1319 S. Kildare points at his smashed windshield. He suffered possible fractured ribs and said, "I don't know how I got my family out of there alive." Dorothy Miller, of 4135 W. 13th st. went to the picnic in the car of Charles Scott. She indicates some of the damage above done by white hoodlums with bottles, bricks and metal rods.

Smash 25 Cars At Calumet Park; Bare Earlier Attack

Daily Defender Mon. 7-29-57 P. 3
Chicago Ill.

A howling mob of over 150 young white hoodlums was accused of starting a race riot in Calumet Park Sunday and about 30 persons were injured, none seriously, and about 25 automobiles damaged.

An estimated 100 members and guests of the Bodines Social club were hit, stoned, shoved and attacked by a mob of whites estimated at 150.

Seven of the victims were taken to Provident hospital; 10 to South Chicago and an undisclosed number to Jackson Park hospital.

ARREST FOUR

Four members of the mob were arrested at the scene, but white hoodlums roamed the area from 102nd and Ewing ave., to 76th and Ewing throwing pop bottles and other missiles at all cars that passed in which there were Negro passengers.

Victims of the attack were outraged by the refusal of police to use force against the mobsters. They said officers merely pushed members of the mob back during the height of the attack.

One matron who escaped the mob told the Defender that one women raced for the field house where an attendant told them they could not use the telephone to call police.

However, they grabbed the squad of police refused to escort a group of women to get their belongings left on the picnic grounds.

Other police, another said, refused to come to aid them when they were stranded in a field house in the park.

A young mother explained that the picnickers were sitting peacefully in the center of the park when suddenly over 150 youths from 15 years of age up, carrying bottles and iron rods, appeared, surrounded them and attacked "like Indians in a Western thriller."

The picnickers snatched up their children and began to run toward their cars, she stated, but as they did so the mob attacked the cars, breaking out the windows and denting the bodies.

Cut off from escape, about nine phone and called police who told them, there were police already assigned in the area.

Thd disturbance at Calumet Park was no surprise to those familiar with the situation at the park for the last two or three years. Negro picnickers have been chased from the park by white hoodlums on numerous occasions this summer and last.

VICTIMS COMPLAIN

In almost every instance, the victims complained that the police failed to either protect them or make any effort to arrest the hoodlums. With the known hostility of whites against Negroes using the facilities, club members charged police failed utterly to provide protection for them.

Sunday's outbreak disclosed that a similar attack was made upon a group of 75 parents and children a week before but had been hushed up by police and park officials.

MOTHERS' CLUB

Some of the group was beaten and one colored veteran who came to their aid was hospitalized. The group was the Ta-Wa-Si Mothers club, of which Mrs. Albino Henderson is president.

This group reported the incident to the police who they said did not cooperate with them at the time. They are scheduled to have a conference with the head of the Park Police District about the incident.

Among those who were slightly injured in yesterday's melee were:

W. A. Millison, jr., 509 E. 74th st.; Leo Blackburn, 1149 Hyde Park; Charles Hall, 5217 S. Kenwood; Kemper Russell, 5542 Drexel; Audrey Matthews, 7305 Eberhart; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Burgess, 4903 Forrestville ave.; Mrs. Jewell Weathers and her son, Keith, 2.

Suspend Cops Lax On Rioters

Daily Defender Wed. 7-31-57 p.3

Mayor Gives Order After Parley With City Leaders

Chicago, Ill.

Mayor Daley Tuesday ordered Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor to press an investigation into the behavior of several policemen accused of sympathizing with rioters and refusing to aid victims in Sunday's racial outbreaks on the Southside.

The charges against the policemen were made at a meeting between the mayor and a committee which included leaders from business, church and politics.

A list of names of policemen whom the committee felt were lax in carrying out their responsibilities were turned over to the police commissioner at the direction of the mayor.

Daley said that any police officer found to be derelict in his duty to "uphold law and order" or who sympathizes with rioters will be called on "the carpet" to face his accusers.

He added that the accused policemen will be suspended if there is substantial evidence that the charges are true.

Daley declared that police officers are representatives of the city and are not acting in individual capacities when on duty or called to duty.

He warned that they must not put their personal feelings into their jobs.

The mayor urged that all citizens who believe they have not been given equal protection of the law enforcement officers to take the matter up with his office.

CLEARING HOUSE

The DAILY DEFENDER has offered to serve as a clearing house for such complaints and will pass them on to the mayor or other authorities.

Daley said he prefers action to words and has given instructions to "get action" and rid Chicago of such riotous attacks, regardless of who initiates them.

The meeting, attended by some 30 persons, was closed to reporters, but Mayor Daley and others, including aldermen, made statements to the press after adjournment.

Daley said that efforts will be made to correlate actions of Park District police, city police and judges and prosecutors in dealing with racial disturbances.

STIFF PENALTIES

He said the group discussed stifeta oinshrdlupywfme-,.:; x A O I fer penalties, swift and prompt action in dispensing justice.

Daley said the meeting ended on a note of confidence that the job of preventing racial violence in Chicago could be accomplished.

Two victims of the attack in Calumet park attended the meeting and lodged protests against police action. It was determined that at least one Park District policeman is charged with having shown sympathy with the instigators of the riot.

O'Connor said that in the future all policemen who fail to exercise full authority in suppressing rioters will be suspended.

A SUCCESS

A few participants stated that the meeting was a success. Included was Ald. William Harvey, who said:

"I think we really accomplished something."

Ald. Claude Holman was less optimistic. He said:

"This meeting will have accomplished something if in the future policemen are informed of their duty to be more aggressive in handling situations like this."

Harvey told newsmen that one reason the riot reached such huge proportions is that the rioters were aware that police planning was inadequate to cope with the situation.

Ald. Sydney Jones said he believes that police action in Sunday's riot was enough to let the rioters "know that they cannot get away with such action in the future."

11 Teen-Agers Held In Chicago Race Disorder

Call p.1
Fri. 8-2-57
Kansas City, Mo.

CHICAGO. — (INS) — Chicago police Monday were holding 11 youths arrested after a series of disorders on the city's south side Sunday night in which about 40 persons were injured.

Before the crowds were dispersed around midnight by more than 100 police, Marilyn Hultquist, 15, had been shot in the foot, Policeman Willie Hunt, 35, had been cut, and his motorcycle and two automobiles had been set afire by roving hoodlums.

Hunt was one of the extra police rushed into the area. When he was stoned by the crowd, he fired a warning shot, which ricocheted and struck the girl. Hunt was struck in the face with a flying brick.

Call p.6

Three persons remained in hospitals for observation, and the rest were treated and released.

The disorders began Sunday afternoon when a group of teenagers began throwing stones at a picnic party of about 100 Negroes in Calumet park. The Negroes armed themselves with bottles and baseball bats and charged their attackers.

From the park the incidents spread to other sections, as roving bands of toughs stoned the passing autos of Negroes. Windows in a score of those cars were shattered, and some 18 occupants were injured slightly.

The charges to be lodged against the youths were as yet undetermined.

Chicago Riots Follow Racial Clash in Park

Denver Star
Mon. 7-29-57
Washington D.C. Star

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP).—A series of riots broke out on Chicago's Far South Side last night after an afternoon battle between whites and Negroes in which more than a score of persons were injured.

p. 9-A

The first disturbance occurred at Calumet Park, where some 100 Negroes were holding a picnic. Police said a group of between 50 and 60 white persons began throwing stones at the Negroes. About 25 persons, most of them Negroes, were injured, none seriously. Some 100 policemen answered the riot call and quelled the fighting.

Police estimated that 3,000 persons witnessed the brawl, but there were several other thousands in the big park seeking relief from the 90-degree temperatures.

Some 300 policemen, both white and colored, were on duty in the South Chicago and East Side districts last night as fresh rioting erupted. The districts, in the city's Far Southeast industrial section, are predominantly white.

Cars Stoned and Burned

Most of last night's police calls came after white persons stoned and burned cars driven by Negroes. Police said about a dozen cars were burned. Stones were thrown at two Chicago Trensportation Authirity buses driven by Negroes, but later police rode the buses with Negro drivers.

Stones also were hurled at Negro policemen and at some squad cars. Policemen fired warning shots to break up many crowds.

Police described the disturbances as one of the worst racial outbreaks in several years. Major rioting had occurred in nearby Trumbull Park housing projects when Negroes moved into the white district. A special police detail, which at times numbered several hundred, was moved into the district an dthe rioting ended.

A 15-year-old white girl was shot in the left ankle when a Negro motorcycle policeman, seeking to arrest a youth who had stoned him, said his gun discharged accidentally when someone jostled him.

Policeman Rescued

Other policemen nearby rescued the motorcycle policeman, William Hunt, from a crowd which witnessed the shooting. The girl, Marilyn Hultquist, was not injured seriously. Mr. Hunt suffered nose and eye injuries when he was hit by a brick.

About 10 persons suffered minor injuries in last night's fighting. However, only Mr. Hunt and Miss Hultquist were hospitalized.

Two Score Hurt In Chicago Race Riot

Post-Herald
Richmond Va.

Police Car Windows Broken As 100 Officers Restore Order

Mon. 7-29-57

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Rioting between Negro and White picknickers sent 100 policemen to restore order in a crowded South Side park today.

More than two score persons were treated for injuries, mostly cuts and bruises from stones and other missiles, but one white man suffered a six-inch knife wound on his neck and shoulder.

Park District Policeman John Olson, who witnessed the disorder, said it began when a group of "50 or 60" white men gathered on a nearby railroad embankment and threw stones at some 75 Negroes.

Police said several other witnesses, however, told that the fighting began after a Negro boy left his group and threw sand at a white girl who was eating an ice cream cone.

Windows of several of the 18 police squad cars and five patrol wagons sent to the scene were broken by rioters, and one Negro detective said he had to draw his gun to disperse several white youths who surrounded him in his car.

Leo Blackburn, 36, secretary of the Negro Bodine Social and Civic Club, told police that men of his group picked up baseball bats and bottles "to defend the women and children" when they saw the white men approaching

Post-Herald

All the injured were Negroes, except the slashed white man. Twenty-five persons were treated at South Side hospitals. One was a 2-year-old Negro boy, whose mother also was hurt. Hospital attendants said all but the knife victim apparently were struck by stones.

Mon. 7-29-57

Five white youths were held by police for questioning.

Police said at least 500 persons milled in the area at one time.

During the disturbance, police said, two Chicago Transit Authority buses driven by Negro employes were stoned. The drivers and 25 passengers, nearly all white, were unhurt. At least 20 automobiles were damaged, mostly glass breakage from stones.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Maria Pfeiffer, 18, looking at sign posted at North av. beach banning swimming. Similar signs were put up at all city beaches.

Police Are Stoned in Breaking Up Crowd of 1500 at Street Brawl

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 5 (AP) Police broke up a crowd of 1500 yesterday after arresting two men brawling in a street.

One police squad was showered with stones, bottles and sticks. The fight began just before midnight Sunday. But it was not until 5 a. m. Sunday that streets along the predominantly Negro area were cleared.

Sgt. Howard Opal, who was hit by a rock, said the crowd gathered during a fight between Edgar Hill and Samuel Hill, who broke windows of the squad car.

Opal said Hill tried to stir up the crowd, crying that he was being arrested only because he is a Negro. Some members of the crowd then tried to tear the radio aerial from the squad car and the two policemen called for help.

Four other squads arrived. They seized Hermino Reyes who, they said, also was trying to stir up the crowd and "just looking for a fight."

Graham, both Negroes.

He said two officers called to the scene, Billie J. Ritter and Wayne Hakala, had trouble arresting the men. Hakala subdued Graham, but Ritter had to struggle with when suddenly over 150 youths from 15 years of age up, carrying bottles and iron rods, appeared, surrounded them and attacked "like Indians in a Western thriller."

The picnickers snatched up their children and began to run toward their cars, she stated, but as they did so the mob attacked the cars, breaking out the windows and denting the bodies.

Cut off from escape, about nine women raced for the field house where an attendant told them they could not use the telephone to call police.

However, they grabbed the phone and called police who told them, there were police already assigned in the area.

The disturbance at Calumet Park was no surprise to those familiar with the situation at the park for the last two or three years. Negro picnickers have been chased from the park by white hoodlums on numerous occasions this summer and last.

Hoodlums Rout Sunday Picnic

A howling mob of over 150 young white hoodlums was accused of starting a race riot in Calumet Park Sunday and about 30 persons were injured, none seriously, and about 25 automobiles damaged.

An estimated 100 members and guests of the Bodines Social club were hit, stoned, shoved and attacked by a mob of whites estimated at 150.

Seven of the victims were taken to Provident hospital; 10 to South Chicago and an undisclosed number to Jackson Park hospital.

ARREST FOUR

Four members of the mob were arrested at the scene, but white hoodlums roamed the area from 102nd and Ewing ave., to 76th and Ewing throwing pop bottles and other missiles at all cars that passed in which there were Negro passengers.

Victims of the attack were outraged by the refusal of police to use force against the mobsters. They said officers merely pushed members of the mob back during the height of the attack.

One matron who escaped the mob told the Defender that one squad of police refused to escort a group of women to get their belongings left on the picnic grounds.

Other police, another said, refused to come to aid them when they were stranded in a field house in the park.

A young mother explained that the picnickers were sitting peacefully in the center of the park when suddenly over 150 youths from 15 years of age up, carrying bottles and iron rods, appeared, surrounded them and attacked "like Indians in a Western thriller."

The picnickers snatched up their children and began to run toward their cars, she stated, but as they did so the mob attacked the cars, breaking out the windows and denting the bodies.

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white men earlier were injured in a brawl at Calumet Park picnic grounds which resulted in two cars being set afire. At least four persons were injured in later altercations.

The rioting set off a series of retaliatory violence against Negroes in apparent reprisal for the outbreak. A crowd of 3,000 witnessed the outburst and 100 police were required to restore order.

Torrid tempers still prevailed Monday as the Chicago Police Department launched an all-out drive to curb further violence and to stem hoodlumism and vandalism against Negroes who were returning to work in wake o fthe weekend racial explosion.

CAR SBURNED

No Negroes were on the streets in predominately white neighborhoods but bystanders told reporters that several Negro-owned cars were burned and others had windows smashed in the backwash of the furor. They belonged to Negroes living in the area.

The new violence followed an incident at a park in which Negro picnickers were stoned by a group of white men. A squad of 100 policemen broke up this fight and the injured were treated at South Side hospital.

Most of the injured suffered cuts and bruises. Seven injured Negroes were women; four were children. The white man was slashed across neck and shoulders with a knife.

Stone-Thowing Brawl Sets Off Series Of Fights

CHICAGO, Ill. — A stone-throwing brawl involving Negro and white picnickers provided the spark Sunday which set out sporadic rioting on Chicago's Southside and resulted in 500 policemen being summoned to extra duty Monday to curb violence.

The incident was provoked when some 75 Negro picnickers and 50

934 Policemen

Advertiser p. 2-L
Sun. 8-4-57
Montgomery, Ala.

LAST WEEK a nice young man out of Harvard Yard showed up in the shop. He was a member of the *Harvard Crimson* staff and his business was finding out all about race relations. He has a very poor sense of direction and nose for news; otherwise he would have been, not in Montgomery, but in Chicago:

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—The East Side police district of Chicago's South Side will be patrolled tomorrow by 934 policemen, more than 800 of them extra officers assigned to curb possible race disturbances.

Commissioner Timothy O'Connor said today he had ordered 60-man details into the Calumet and Trumbull Park areas which normally are patrolled by 8 to 10 officers.

The extra manpower is part of the commissioner's continuing effort to prevent a recurrance of last Sunday's stone-throwing melee between white and Negro residents of the two areas. At least 35 persons were injured in the disturbances.

Almost 90 arrests have been made since the first outbreak of violence at a Negro picnic in Calumet Park. Police said a group of white teen-agers stoned the gathering. The park is situated on Lake Michigan near the Indiana line, a predominately white neighborhood.

Officers seized 19 persons, 9 of them juveniles, in the latest series of arrests last night. Four of those arrested were Negroes. Pistols were found in the autos of two of the men arrested. Officers said the men told them they carried the weapons for "protection."

The best we could do for the *Harvard Crimson* reporter was an item about three colored citizens showing up in Oak Park in violation of a city ordinance.

We can't compete with Chicago. We have our race relations difficulties, but our white and colored citizens have no intention of rioting against each other. Some ear drums may be strained or ruptured by all the jawing we do at one another, but no one is provoked to violence. Distressed though whites and Negroes may be in Alabama, we're less distressed and better off than they are in Chicago.

A total of 934 policemen! That's more police than have been used or needed in the entire South among its 40,000,000 people since 1954.

While the Chicago difficulty was in the making, and while the *Harvard Crimson* writer was making his way into what he considered the war zone of race strife, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois was receiving a group of Alabama Negroes and making a national sensation of their woes.

Ray Raps Leniency In City Violence Cases

Defender Sat. 8-17-57 P. 3
Chicago Ill.

William Ray, manager, News and Special Events department, NBC Central Division and Station WMAQ, Sunday lashed at police handling of the Calumet Park outbreaks and warned authorities they had better crack down on racial lawlessness if they were interested in preventing a full scale race riot.

The full text of Ray's statement, made on his "Ray Views the News" program on TV Station WNBQ, follows:

"The Senate wasn't the only place that civil rights made news last week. Chicago was another . . .starting with a riot in Calumet Park last Sunday afternoon

WILLIAM RAY

and continuing sporadically for several nights. Fortunately, we've had no reports of such trouble today or tonight.

"However, it seems to me that this kind of thing has been going on long enough around Chicago to make it obvious that it's going to continue for years. As you know, many of the accused in last Sunday's attack were released next day on only $25 bail, freeing them to go out and start throwing bricks again. One adult offender was found guilty yet fined only $50.

"Then meetings were held in the mayor's office. The police commissioner ordered his men to get tougher, and the chief justice of the Municipal Court said he'd talk to his fellow judges about those light penalties.

"This all had a familiar ring to it so I re-read the report that the Chicago Commission on Human Relations made on the Trumbull park riots for the period Aug. 4, 1953 to June 30, 1955.

"I found there were similar indignation meetings then. That police were ordered to stop treating with kid gloves people who throw bricks at fellow citizens. . .and that the municipal judges were exhorted to stop letting these people off with mild admonitions.

"However, the most discouraging part of the report was the summary of arrests made at Trumbull park. In a period of almost two years of sporadic violence (during which great property damage and many human injuries were inflicted) 211 adults were adults mind you — not juvesentence was pronounced. . .and it for only 10 days.

"Most of the accused (these were adults mind you — nit juveniles) were either discharged or fined one or two or five dollars. Out of 211 cases, only 37 had state charges filed against them, as contrasted to lesser charges of violating a city ordinance.

"Thus, we are going to have this violence every summer unless our authorities crack down. Whether some of our white residents like it or not, more and more Negroes are coming to Chicago, as is their right under the Constitution and as more arrive their living quarters are going to have to expand.

"Either we are going to have continuing disorder with (perhaps a full-blown race riot such as we had in 1919) for the authorities are going to have to apply the same methods to THIS kind of assault and battery or assault with a deadly weapon as they apply to those crimes when committed for other motives.

"The police will have to crack down. The Corporation Counsel will have to crack down, the State's Attorney had better begin charging these people with the serious crimes their actions merit as violations of state laws."

The Sick And Dangerous City Of Chicago

Advertiser P. 4-A
Thurs. 8-15-57

LIKE medieval England, the streets of Chicago after nightfall are not safe for women, nor for men.

One walks alone in certain areas at his peril. Montgomery, Ala.

Chicago is one of the richest cities in the world, but it can't afford enough police to quell race violence and suppress thuggery. And so in one section of the city, the citizenry has had to form a vigilante group of 900 dues-paying members and hire 10 uniformed patrolmen on its own to get women from the bus stop to their homes without being robbed or raped.

And the race violence, growing out of the Northern whites murderous prejudice, is such that only a few weeks ago 900-odd regular policemen were assigned to contain it. There is a state of guerrilla warfare between white and colored in Chicago.

A ghastly situation is growing worse in the sick and dangerous City of Chicago, this by the admission of the Chicago press, white and Negro. White and colored citizens in Alabama, grievous and indestructible though our difficulties may be, can at least be certain that we are better off here by far than those in Chicago. Better were the gangster days in Chicago than what now exists and is evidently to come.

★

TO WHAT extent the organization of the 900-vigilante group is related to racial animosities, *The Advertiser* cannot say. It may be purely a case of a crime condition supplied by both races. In any event, it is an appalling story and the Associated Press has fallen on its face in not giving it adequate treatment, instead of overplaying the relatively pipsqueak story of Tuskegee. What we know of the vigilante group we stumbled on in an obscure neighborhood weekly, the *Southtown Economist*, which revealed:

Banded together to fight crime, 900 dues paying members of a vigilante association have employed 10 special uniformed policemen as a night foot patrol in the residential areas adjoining S. Halstead and S. State Sts. between W. 63rd and W. 69th Sts.

An estimated 800 crimes were committed in the area in a five-month period . . . The crimes included armed robbery, house-breaking, knifings, criminal assaults on women and purse-snatching . . . Crime conditions became "frightening and it was no longer safe for a woman to be on the streets after dark or for a man to walk from his parked car or garage into his home.

★

THE organization maintains a headquarters for distress calls from 6 p.m. on. Volunteers, working three hour shifts, and special police trained by a detective agency, respond.

"Escorts," reports the *Southtown Economist*, "are provided for women residents to and from the Harvard-63rd Station to the 'L'."

Whether this condition is related to the Englewood population, where the recent riots exploded, we cannot say.

In any event, the AP has certainly been derelict when you have to learn about such conditions in a suburban weekly.

★

AS FOR race violence, the *Daily Defender*, a Negro paper, alleges that "nightly beatings are administered to Negroes" by the white constituents of that old Alabama expert, Senator Paul Douglas.

The Chicago press and radio has a formal code for suppressing race violence stories, but the *Chicago Daily News* is trumpeting the city's woes in a general way on Pg. 1. The *Daily News* is candid in its fright over future race strife as more and more Southern Negroes cascade into the Chicago paradise, where the slum density sometimes reaches 75,000 per square mile, the same as Calcutta, India.

★

THE *Daily News* recites its woes with the doleful cadence of a jazzy Homer:

More than 700,000 Negroes now live here. They make up 19% of the population.

At the present rate of change they will number 1,000,000 and 25% of the population within 10 years.

Newcomers are arriving in Chicago from the South at the rate of 100 a day, 30 days a month. There is no place to put them. They just stack up in slums which are already unbelievably over-crowded.

Each new family in the Negro district increases the pressure from within to expand . . . The outer fringes of the Negro districts contain the elements for explosion. The pressures of the Negroes to get out collides with the pressure of the whites to contain them . . .

It is almost impossible to imagine how such conditions can fail to gather force for more tragedy.

Cause Of The Riot....

POLICEMAN JOHN OLSON, center wearing uniform, points out two of the hoodlums who incited Sunday's race riot by attacking a picnic group in Calumet Park, from group of 17 appearing in Boys Court yesterday morning. Two named by Olson as ringleaders are William K. Kees, left and Leo Casale, second from right. Also in picture are mothers of some youths, lawyers and court officials.

Negro, White Picnickers Battle In Chicago Park

Advertiser Mon. 7-29-57
Montgomery Ala.

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Rioting between Negro and white picnickers sent 100 policemen to restore order in a crowded South Side park today.

More than two-score persons were treated for injuries, mostly cuts and bruises from stones and other missiles, but one white man suffered a six-inch knife wound on his neck and shoulder.

Park District Policeman John Olson, who witnessed the disorder, said it began when a group of "50 or 60" white men gathered on a nearby railroad embankment and threw stones at some 75 Negroes.

Police said several other witnesses, however, told that the fighting began after a Negro boy left his group and threw sand at a white girl who was eating an ice cream cone.

Windows of several of the 18 police squad cars and five patrol wagons sent to the scene were broken by rioters, and one Negro detective said he had to draw his gun to disperse several white youths who surrounded him in his car.

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All the injured were Negroes, except the slashed white man. Twenty-five persons were treated at South Side hospitals. One was a 2-year-old Negro boy, whose mother also was hurt. Hospital attendants said all but the knife victim apparently were struck by stones.

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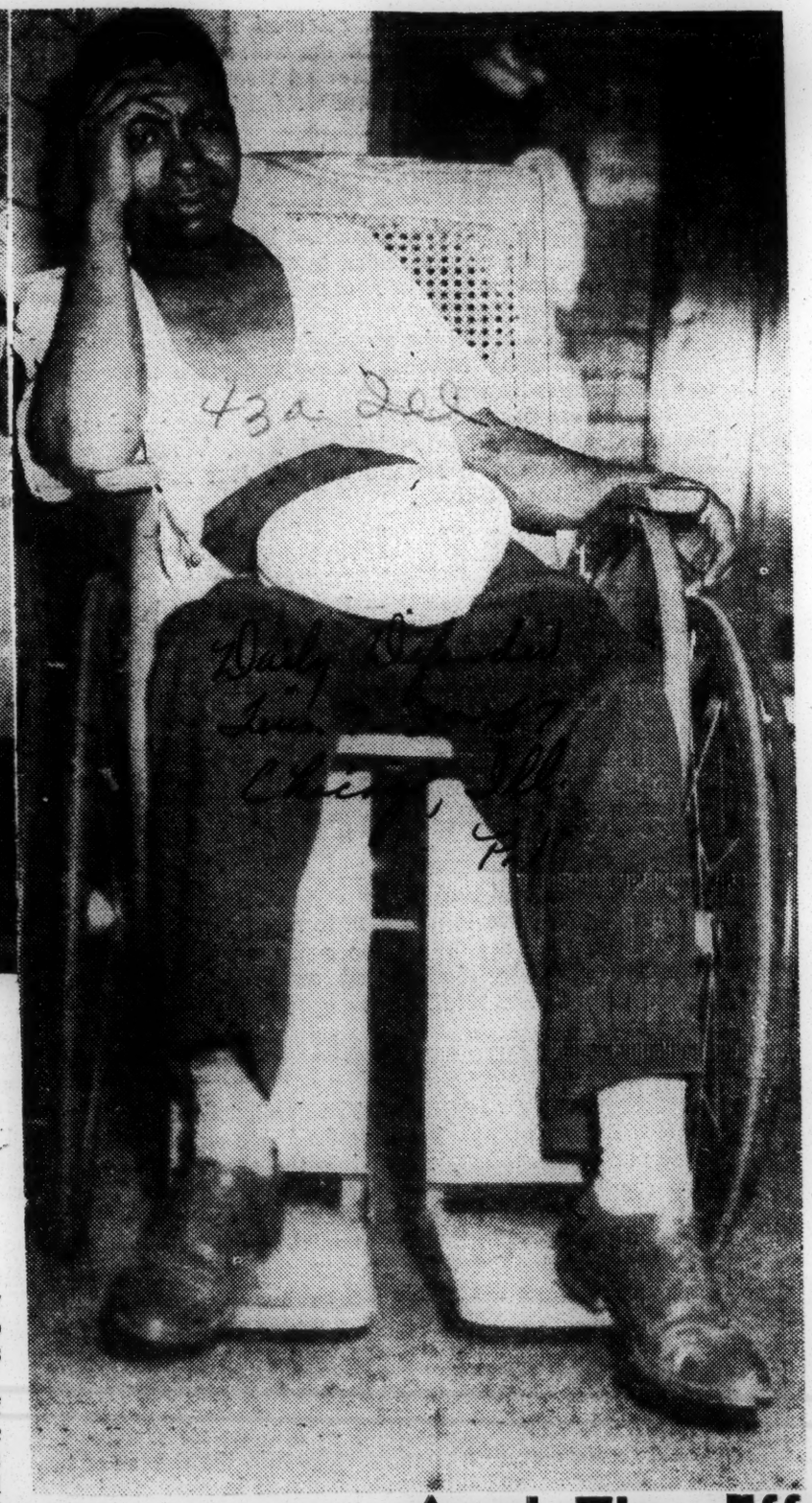
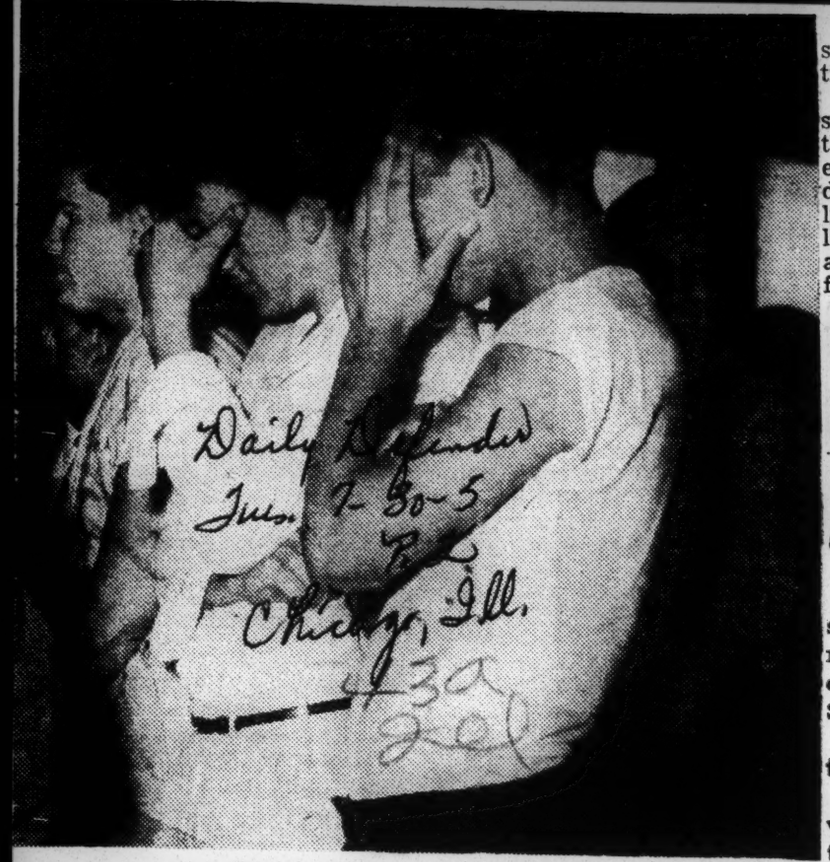


....And The Effect——

SUFFERING HYSTERIA, SHOCK and bodily wounds in wheel chair at Provident hospital is Isaac Hunter, who tells graphic first person story of how he was hounded for eight hours by mob of white men and boys. After hiding out in basement and under a boat, Hunter was told by police to run for his life. Finally befriended by a white man, he reached hospital where he is now under treatment. See story page 3



CONCEALING THEIR FACES from Defender cameramen are these young toughs who appeared in boys court yesterday charged with stoning Negroes in racial flare-up Sunday. Note grinning youth in background.

Two Score Hurt In Chicago Race Riot

Police Car Windows Broken As 100 Officers Restore Order

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Police said at least 500 persons milled in the area at one time.

During the disturbance, police said, two Chicago Transit Authority buses driven by Negro employes were stoned. The drivers and 25 passengers, nearly all white, were unhurt. At least 20 automobiles were damaged, mostly glass breakage from stones.

42 Negroes Injured In Melee Sunday

CHICAGO — More than 40 persons were injured Sunday in a race riot which was started by a group of white teenagers in a crowded South Side park here.

Some 100 policemen were rushed to the riot area to quell the fight.

John Olson, a park policeman, who witnessed the disorder, said that it started when a group of "fifty or sixty" white youths had gathered on a near-by railroad embankment and heaved stones at a group of Negroes who were on a picnic.

Windows of several of the 18 police squad cars and five patrol wagons sent to the scene were broken by rioters, and one Negro detective said he had to draw his gun to disperse several white youths who had surrounded him in his car.

Leo Blackburn, 36, secretary of the Negro Bodine Social and Civic Club, told the police that men of his group had picked up baseball bats and bottles "to defend the women and children" when they saw the white men approaching.

ALL BUT ONE OF the injured were Negroes. Five white youths were held by the police for questioning.

Twenty-five persons were treated at South Side hospitals. One was a two-year-old Negro boy, whose mother also was hurt. Hospital attendants said all but a knife victim apparently were struck by stones.

The police said that at least 500 persons milled in the area at one time.

During the disturbance, the police said, two Chicago Transit Authority buses driven by Negro employees were stoned. The drivers and 25 passengers, nearly all white, were unhurt. At least 20 automobiles were damaged, mostly glass breakage from stones.

POLICE IN CHICAGO HALT RACE CLASH

100 Officers Used to Quell Fights Among Picnickers at South Side Park

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—About 100 policemen were rushed to a crowded South Side park today to stop rioting between Negro and white picnickers.

More than forty persons were treated for injuries, mostly cuts and bruises from stones and other missiles. However, one white man suffered a six-inch knife wound on his neck and shoulder.

John Olson, a park district policeman, who witnessed the disorder, said that it had started when a group of "fifty or sixty" white men had gathered on a near-by railroad embankment and had thrown stones at seventy-five Negroes.

The police said that several other witnesses, however, had told them that the fighting had started after a Negro boy left his group and threw sand at a white girl who was eating an ice cream cone.

Windows of several of the eighteen police squad cars and five patrol wagons sent to the scene were broken by rioters, and one Negro detective said he had to draw his gun to disperse several white youths who had surrounded him in his car.

Leo Blackburn, 36 years old, secretary of the Negro Bodine Social and Civic Club, told the police that men of his group had picked up baseball bats and bottles "to defend the women and children" when they saw the white men approaching.

All but one of the injured were Negroes. Five white youths were held by the police for questioning.

Twenty-five persons were treated at South Side hospitals. One was a 2-year-old Negro boy, whose mother also was hurt. Hospital attendants said all but the knife victim apparently were struck by stones.

The police said that at least 500 persons milled in the area at one time.

During the disturbance, the police said, two Chicago Transit Authority buses driven by Negro employes were stoned. The drivers and twenty-five passengers, nearly all white, were unhurt. At least twenty automobiles were damaged, mostly glass breakage from stones.

2 Policemen Are Suspended In Chicago

Chicago (ANP) — One of the first notable aftermaths of the racial disturbances on successive Sundays (July 21 and 28) in Calumet Park was the suspension of two Park District policemen directly involved.

Capt. Kenneth Fossier, commander of the South Park district was suspended for 30 days for failure to have enough manpower in the park on July 28, on specific orders of Police Chief George A. Otlewis, after the july 21 stoning of Negroes. Fossier gave no explanation why he had failed to increase police personnel at the park.

Chief Otlewis said, "I had ordered him to do so and it was up to him. The july 21 incident, which was minor, was a tipoff of possible more trouble the following Sunday."

Fossier loses a month's pay of $620.

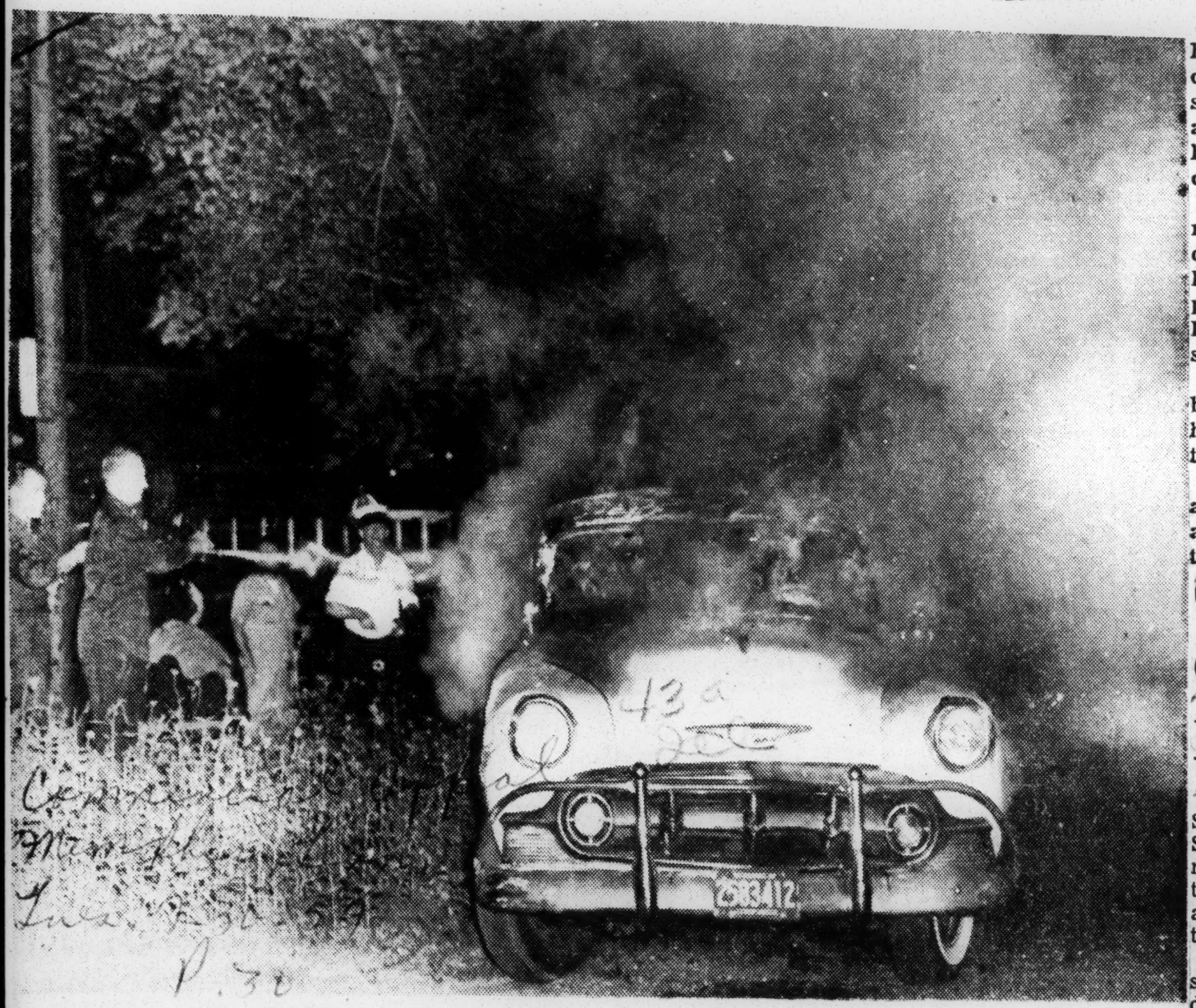
Other suspendee was Sgt. Eugene Shimeall. He was set down for five days for failing to record a complaint of the stoning incident, made by a Negro woman.

The woman was injured in the original fracas, and tried to file a complaint in the district station with Shimeall, but the officer failed to enter it in the record. The woman then reported to Chief Otlewis.

Near-Riot In Waukegan, Ill. Over 2 Arrests

WAUKEGAN, Ill. — (ANP) — The arrest of two Negroes and a Puerto Rican on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct precipitated a near-riot here last week with police and what was said to be a "mob of 1,000 Negroes" pitted against each other.

According to police, Edgar Hill 26, of Wauegan; Samuel Graham, a Downey hospital patient on leave, and Humine Reyes, 55-year-old Puerto Rican were arrested for creating a disturbance



Firemen sprayed a feeble stream on a car set afire by rioters in Chicago's South Side Sunday night. The riots began when whites and Negroes started battling at a picnic grounds that afternoon. *(Story on Page 13)* —UP Telephoto

Riot Result

Chicago Riots Erupt

Stoning Causes Racial Flareup

Chicago — A year-long series of isolated attacks on Negroes by whites culminated into a race riot that flared up in Chicago's southeastern section recently that left about 37 persons injured and 12 automobiles burned.

The weekend riot grew out of a disturbance at Calumet Park where 100 Negroes were having a picnic. A group of about 60 whites began throwing stones at the Negroes. They retaliated and about 25 of them were injuried. Around 100 policemen arrived to stop the fighting.

Worst In Years

Roving gangs of whites stoned cars driven by policemen and Negroes. The 12 cars burned were being driven by Negroes.

A Negro motocycle patrolman, seeking to arrest a youth who had stoned him, was jostled and his pistol discharged, striking a 15-year-old white girl in the ankle.

The policeman, William Hunt, had to be rescued from the angry crowd by other policemen. He suffered a possible fractured nose and injuries to his right eye when he was hit by a brick in the fracas.

Eighteen white youths were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Two youths accused of launching the initial attack on the picnickers, William Sheeks, 18, and Leo Castle, 17, were held on bonds set at $100 each.

The other 16 youths had their bonds set at $25 each and all 18 had their case continued until September 12.

At the height of the rioting, about 300 policemen, both Negro and white, were on hand to quell the disturbances.

Chicago Police Gird To Halt Race Conflict

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—The East Side police district of Chicago's South Side will be patrolled tomorrow by 934 policemen, more than 800 of them extra officers assigned to curb possible race disturbances.

Commissioner Timothy O'Connor said today he had ordered 60-man details into the Calumet and Trumbull Park areas which normally are patrolled by 8 to 10 officers.

The extra manpower is part of the commissioner's continuing effort to prevent a recurrance of last Sunday's stone-throwing melee between white and Negro residents of the two areas. At least 35 persons were injured in the distrubances.

Almost 90 arrests have been made since the first outbreak of violence at a Negro picnic in Calumet Park. The park is situated on Lake Michigan near the Indiana line, a predominately white neighborhood.

LATEST SERIES

Officers seized 19 persons, 9 of them juveniles, in the latest series of arrests last night. Four of those arrested were Negroes. Pistols were found in the autos of two of the men arrested. Officers said the men told them they carried the weapons for "protection."

Mayor Richard J. Daley said today he had ordered O'Connor to press charges of state and city law violations against persons arrested in racial disorders. Convictions under state law carry stiffer penalties than those imposed to date under the city code.

The mayor has pledged "the entire resources of the city government" in the prevention of further violence.

200 CHICAGO POLICE PATROL RIOT AREAS

City Quiets Down In Wake Of Race Violence

42 PERSONS INJURED

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, July 29.—Quiet prevailed Monday in Chicago's far south Calumet Park area. Extra policemen guarded against renewal of Sunday's race violence which injured 42 persons.

A 90-man extra police detail raised to 200 officers the patrol force in the area—the narrow East Side district abutting Indiana's state line—as residents of the mixed, but predominantly white, neighborhood went to work.

The disorder was touched off in a crowded picnic area of Calumet Park when a gang of teenage youths stormed an outing of some 100 Negroes, throwing stones they had gathered from the fill of a railroad embankment.

Two Cars Burned

A few hours after the park riot had been quelled by police, sporadic forays by roving gangs of youths began, directed against Negro motorists and bus drivers. At least a dozen automobiles were damaged, including two which were burned.

A majority of those treated for stone bruises and cuts were Negroes. Two policemen were

among those injured by thrown objects. One white man with a six-inch gash in his neck and shoulder told police he was attacked by a white youth.

The night disorders eventually centered at the intersection of 106th Street and Ewing Avenue when a Negro motorcycle policeman, William Hunt, 35, was surrounded by a mob, and fired a warning bullet which ricocheted from the street and wounded a 15-year-old girl in the ankle.

Hunt, whose nose was injured by a thrown bottle before the shooting, was rescued by a fellow policeman, and the crowd was dispersed.

23 Whites Charged

Twenty-three white youths charged with disorderly conduct were granted continuances until Sept. 13 in Boys' Court Monday, and released on bonds.

Timothy O'Connor, commissioner of police, said investigations indicated that the disturbances were not planned but developed as spontaneous disorders with teenagers taking an active lead.

The scene of Sunday's disorders was only a few blocks from the Trumbull Park Homes, a Chicago Housing Authority development which was the scene of race tension for more than two years after the first Negro families moved into the homes in a formerly all white neighborhood.

200 Extra Policemen in Chicago Patrol Scene of Inter-Racial Clash

Chicago Tribune Press Service

CHICAGO, July 29—Two hundred extra policemen tonight patroled the Far South Side area bounded by 95th and 108th sts. and Yates ave. and the Lake, where sporadic racial violence erupted yesterday, bringing injury to 32 persons and resulting in the arrest of 23, most of them teenagers.

One of those arrested, Arthur Mallo, 32, a painter, was fined $50 by Judge Francis McCurrie on a charge of malicious mischief. Charges against the others were continued to Sept. 13.

Mayor Richard Daley and Police Commissioner Tim O'Connor promised protection for all residents in the troubled area

"The rights of all citizens are going to be protected by the City and the Police Department," the Mayor said. "No one will molest anyone on the streets without being vigorously prosecuted.

"Law and order will prevail and we ask all right thinking citizens to assist in making life in our City safe and harmonious for all."

O'Connor said his investigation led him to the conclusion that most of the trouble was started by roving bands of teen agers.

He said there is no evidence that the disturbances were planned in advance or instigated by any group.

Among the three persons remaining in hospitals as a result of the outbreaks was Negro patrolman Willie Hunt, 35, who was struck by a thrown brick.

Also in a hospital was Marilyn Hultquist, 15, who was struck in the ankle by a bullet from Hunt's revolver, which Hunt said was accidentally discharged when he was attacked. The crowd subsequently set fire to Hunt's motorcycle, after he had been rescued by a police squad.

200 Policemen Patrol Park In Chicago After Race Riots

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Quiet prevailed today in Chicago's far south Calumet Park area. Extra policemen guarded against renewal of Sunday's race violence which injured 42 persons.

A 90-man extra police detail the patrol force in the area to 200 officers, as residents of the mixed, but predominantly white, neighborhood went to work.

The disorder was touched off in a crowded picnic area of Calumet Park when a gang of teen-age youths stormed an outing of some 100 Negroes, throwing stones they had gathered from the fill of a railroad embankment.

A few hours after the riot had been quelled by police, sporadic forays by roving gangs of youths began, directed against Negro motorists and bus drivers. At least a dozen automobiles were damaged, including two which were burned.

A majority of those treated for stone bruises and cuts were Negroes. Two policemen were among those injured. One white man with a six-inch knife gash in his neck and shoulder told police he was attacked by a white youth.

The night disorders eventually centered at the intersection of 106th St. and Ewing Ave. when a Negro motorcycle policeman, William Hunt, 35, was surrounded by a mob, and fired a warning bullet which ricocheted from the street and wounded a 15-year-old girl in the ankle.

Hunt, whose nose was injured by a thrown bottle before the shooting, was rescued by a fellow policeman, and the crowd was dispersed.

Twenty-three white youths charged with disorderly conduct were granted continuances until Sept. 13 in Boys' Court today, and released on bonds.

Racial Friction, North and South

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Chicago has had a minor race riot—a riot which followed a sequence typical of this expression of racial friction characteristic of northern industrial cities: a small beginning (either a Negro boy throwing sand at a white girl on a beach or a gang of white teenagers throwing rocks at a Negro picnic), spreading to include adults of both races. Police soon got the situation under control.

It was, however, pertinent enough to the civil-rights debate under way in the Senate to provoke exchanges between spokesmen on both sides. Senator Russell pointed to it, together with past riots in Detroit, and declared, "We are determined not to have them in Georgia." And he advised the rest of the country that it would be better off to adopt the southern pattern of segregation.

To which Senators Potter and McNamara of Michigan and Douglas of Illinois responded that their states have their racial problems; that they do not attempt to conceal them, but are endeavoring to find solutions.

Why does the riot mark the cumbustion point of racial friction in the industrial North and West? And why could Senator Russell imply with confidence that they have been almost a nonexistent racial phenomenon in the Deep South?

The answer lies largely in what might be called the "rules of the game" and their history. The rules in the South developed long before emancipation. They have not been rules governing a give-and-take relationship. They formed a code which defined the manner in which one race has dominated large numbers of another—not usually with feelings of animosity but unquestionably with convictions of superiority. The lines of separation have been clear and well understood. The domination has been buttressed by law and custom and by all their instruments of authority. Under such circumstances resentment and friction do not break out in riots. The appearance is one of peace.

The North and West had no clearly defined rules because there were so few Negroes. Since the "great migration" began, first noted around 1915, over a fourth of American Negroes have left the farm for industrial cities. They have become neighbors to northern and western people, to whom they were strange and certainly different. Adjustments have had to be forged rapidly and under competition for jobs and housing.

Such rubbing of elbows generates heat. If it occasionally breaks out in flames it is hardly surprising. That adjustments can be worked out is seen best perhaps in the border cities, where both races in large numbers have been living in contact for a long time and there is a measure of understanding.

This is an age of ideas in ferment and of worldwide social change. No part of the world is escaping the impact. Adaptations and accommodations may not come soon or easily. But they are coming. And the challenge of this moment is that on both sides reason and understanding, not passion, shall prevail.

Laud Defender Coverage Of Calumet Disorders

The Chicago Defender's coverage of the racial clashes in the Calumet Park area this summer has been described in a study made by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, released this week, as "factual and relatively calm."

The report from the commission stated: "The Chicago radio, television and metropolitan newspaper reporting of the racial disorders beginning in the Calumet Park July 28, 1957, were factual and restrained but thorough and detailed. It was responsible reporting of a high order.

Editorial positions were strong and constructive. Since the Chicago papers have been accused of playing the incidents down, and the Commission has been questioned as to its role, if any, in this "silencing" of the news, a detailed record of news coverage seems desirable.

In commenting specifically on the Chicago Defender, the Commission's report stated: "The Chicago Defender, while giving a great deal of space to the Calumet Park disorders was, on the whole, factual and relative calm. An editorial on Aug. 15 which spoke against retaliation on the part of Negroes was the first of its kind noted in the Defender."

The editorial referred to by the Commission was captioned "We Are Against Jungle Law." Among other points the editorial made the following one: "We should at all times remain within the bounds of the law, however trying the circumstances. It is our best defense against the threats of the mob. It is a behavior that will swing the moral force of public conscience to our side and bring to brook those who would invade our rights."

NAACP Hears Report On Riot

Reports by victims of the recent racial tension and rioting in the Calumet park, Trumbull park and other areas of the city were to be given Thursday at the August membership meeting of the West Side unit of the Chicago branch of the NAACP.

The meeting will also receive and act on reports of officers and committee chairman and plans for the city wide conference on problems of integration and discrimination in the public schools of the city. The conference will be held Saturday, August 24, at the Washington park YMCA, 5000 Indiana ave.

200 MORE COPS KEEP PEACE ON FAR SOUTH SIDE

Two hundred extra policemen last night patroled the area bounded by 95th and 108th sts., and Yates av. and the lake, where sporadic racial violence erupted Sunday, causing injury to 32 persons and resulting in the arrest of 23, most of them teen-agers.

One of those arrested, Arthur Mallo, 32, of 10706 Avenue F, a painter, was fined $50 by Judge Francis McCurrie in South Chicago court on a charge of malicious mischief. Charges against the others, who appeared in Boys court, were continued to Sept. 13.

Protection Promised All

Mayor Daley and Police Commissioner O'Connor promised protection for all residents in the troubled area.

"The rights of all citizens are going to be protected by the city and the police department," the mayor said. "No one will molest anyone on the streets without being vigorously prosecuted.

"Law and order will prevail and we ask all right thinking citizens to assist in making life in our city safe and harmonious for all."

O'Connor said his investigation led him to the conclusion that most of the trouble was started by roving bands of teen-agers.

No Evidence of Planning

He said there is no evidence that the disturbances were planned or instigated by any group. Mayor Daley said he has asked for a report on the friction from his human relations commission.

Among the three persons remaining in hospitals was Patrolman Wllie Hunt, 35, of 1445 E. Marquette rd., who was struck by a brick at 106th st. and Ewing av. late Sunday night.

Also in a hospital was Marilyn Hultquist, 15, of 2863 E. 96th st., who struck in the ankle by a bullet from Hunt's revolver, whichc Hunt said was accidentally discharged when he was attacked. The crowd set fire to Hunt's motorcycle after he had been rescued by a police squad.

Some Near Trumbull Park

Some of Sunday night's disturbances were in the vicinity of the Trumbull Park housing project at 105th st. and Trumbull av., where racial clashes occurred in 1953 after Negro families began moving into the development with the approval of the Chicago housing authority.

Altho major disturbances were held down at that time by police details which at times numbered 1,800 men, tension and incidents continued for more than two years, the last resulting in the beating of six policemen by spectators at a baseball game near the project on July 4, 1955.

The emergency Trumbull Park detail was disbanded several months ago.

How The Southern Press Reported The Chicago Riot

By L. F. PALMER, JR.

"Somebody should tell Senators Douglas and Dirksen, who are valiantly supporting the civil rights bill, that white people also have rights, one of which is to stage picnics without being molested by Negroes."

This is the conclusion of an editorial in the July 30th edition of the Jackson (Miss.,) Daily News and a tip-off on how Dixie reported the recent Calumet Park race riot.

A bold, four column front page headline in rock ribbed segregationist Frederick Sullens' Jackson Daily News declared: "Jackson Negroes Fleeing Chicago." A subheadline reported that "Come-home Cash Is Being Requested."

24 INCHES

Using up 24 column inches of good, solid, front-page space, the un-named writer seized upon a report from "railroad officials" that "Northbound Negro traffic has taken a sudden nosedive."

From this bit of intelligence, the Jackson Daily News writer decided that "the Southbound flow of Negroes would take a sudden spurt as former Mississippi residents were packing up preparing to flee Chicago after a second night of violence."

"Indications that more refugees were headed into Mississippi came with reports that Western Union was receiving an increasing number of requests for 'come-home cash' from residents in Chicago." The writer admitted that officials of Western Union "would make no comment on the boost in the number of telegraphic money orders sent to Windy City addresses in the two days following Sunday night's rioting."

'IT WAS LEARNED. . .'

However, "it was learned" that "the number of such requests have increased fourfold within the past two days."

Here's what caused the Calumet Park rioting, according to the "ace" reporter of the Jackson Daily News, who, of course, was some 800 miles away when white hoodlums attacked the Negro picnickers:

"The battle started when Negro boys attempted to join a picnic staged in a corner of the park by teen age white boys. Calumet park has been used almost exclusively by whites until recently. Brickbats pop bottles and baseball bats were the principal weapons."

Two cartoons — one on the front page and one on the editorial page —give further southern exposure to the Calumet Park disorders.

"Hinny," a cartoon creature who resembles a jackass, is shown on page one pointing to a Chicago signpost and commenting:

"Ain't seen no riots in Jackson. Everything's peaceful and pretty. Yankees who try to reform us should head for the ol' Windy City."

The editorial page cartoon was credited to the Citizens' Council, Jackson, Miss. Titled "The Blessings of Chicago Integration," this cartoon depicts a Chicago scene with two ministers talking inside a church while on the streets outside whites and Negroes are fighting to beat the band. One minister is saying to the other:

"We must send missionaries down South to stop that awful 'reign of terror.' "

Not content with this "report" on the Calumet Park riot, the editors of the Jackson Daily News couldn't resist writing an editorial condemning Negro ministers for "quitting a high calling."

Agreeing with Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson Advocate, the Daily News sulks because "Negro preachers are departing their high calling 'to preach Christ and Him Crucified,' and entering the field of political leadership."

The editors find it "unfortunately true" that "many members of the Negro clergy — quite too many — are permitting the NAACP to establish headquarters in their churches and are adding much to the ill feeling engendered by the civil rights controversy and the integration problem."

All in all, the Chicago race riot story grabbed the equivalent of almost a half-page of space. Editor Sullens doesn't have but eight pages to work with and we'd say that's a heap of recognition to give us Yankees.

How Nine Brave Men Held Off Mob Of 150

REMAINS OF PICNIC LUNCHES—A policeman examines what was left of picnic lunches on Chicago's Southside after a stone throwing brawl erupted in a park among a group of more than 150 whites and colored. Police said the one-hour fight broke out in near 90-degree heat when a colored club was holding a picnic and a large group of white men mounted a railorad embankment overlooking the picnic and started throwing stones. Nineteen person were injured.

By BAKER E. MORTEN

AFRO Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO — For almost a half-hour it was nine men against the mob at suburban Calumet Park in the City last Sunday when one of Chicago's worst race violence stories broke pitting nine colored picnickers against a hate-filled mob of whites, estimated at 150.

From an isolated spot near-by my blood boiled as I witnessed the seemingly endless trail of young white hoodlums attack a peaceful group of colored men and women, conducting a picnic in the area, where weeks before a white mob had broken both jaws of Aaron Hampton, a father of six, who is in the hospital recovering from the attack.

Armed with stones, baseball bats and railroad flares the mob hatefully descended upon the picnickers walking in lines of two abreast. Outnumbered and caught unaware, the picnickers did not sense danger until the train of whites were almost upon them.

* * *

HAROLD TANNER, one of the members of the Bodine Social Club, sponsors of the excursion, must have sensed the intentions of the mob for he looked up and whispered to another man, "Lookout, here they come."

As the words rolled off his lips, a spasmodic roar of racist chants pierced the air and a flying brick struck a young man who had just looked up from the barbeque pit he was erecting. Flushed and red-necked, their eyes filled with hate, the mob rushed in screaming frantically.

Pandemonium set in among scores of colored women and children who hysterically and vainly screamed for help. Men rushed their families to cars as glowing torches, bricks and bats careened against human flesh with no mercy shown even women and children.

Then it happened. Nine colored and one woman who refused to leave with the other women stood their ground against the screaming mob, armed with baseball bats and pop bottles they had brought to the picnic area.

* * *

POLICE STOOD by, apparently in sympathy with the rioters, who no doubt had come from the adjacent Trumbull Park area where earlier racial disorders prevailed for 3½ years under lax police administration.

At one time I noticed a policeman actually fraternizing with one of the rioters during the height of the melee.

The mob was cowardly as all mobs usually are. They retreated when threatened by the nine men who vowed death to anyone that approached.

If the frenzied racists had not been cowards, it is unlikely that any of the men would have escaped with their lives after resisting the attack for almost half-an-hour before a sufficient number of police arrived at the scene.

* * *

UNABLE TO get police aid, the nine men and the woman stood off the attackers momentarily allowing other men to get their families into cars, many of which were smashed by stones as the riot gained momentum.

More than 40 persons, mostly colored, were injured before the riot ebbed. A two year-old child's face was ripped by a flying missile from one of the whites, all of whom ranged in age from 15 to about 20. Cars were surrounded and stoned as the racists split into small bands and attacked.

Frightened children broke into hysterics and men, too frightened to cry, fought back gallantly with whatever weapons at their disposal including fists.

The white mob screamed "you dirty black N—rs, we're gonna get you," and in savage fashion charged after women and children as well as men, who forgot themselves upon seeing their families threatened.

* * *

THE 20 OR 30 minutes of fighting was like an eternity. Spine-tingling cries of pain, sobbing women and fear-ridden children, completely lacking of self control, ran frantically in all directions leaving behind much of their picnic belongings.

The bravery of the men who faced the mob almost brought tears to my eyes, for they had nowhere to retreat and fought to protect their loved ones, while other men, whose wives could not drive, hurried their families into their cars and left the area.

Some 3,000 persons, mostly white, stood on the sidelines and watched the riot, never once coming to the aid of women and children caught in the battle. I counted at least 10 policemen loitering among the crowd in apparent sympathy with the whites, turning cold,

closed ears to the pleas of frightened people who begged for protection.

* * *

TWO COLORED women rushed frantically to a field-house in the area to call police but were refused use of the phone. Ignoring the attendants' apparent bias one matron snatched the receiver from the hook and called police anyway.

Several out-of-town motorists, unaware of the riot, drove into the area only to have their cars stoned and suffer injury from glass fragments in their eyes.

Rank hate blossomed in the area turning it into a blazing hell as the howling mob gave chase to some colored citizens attempting to escape in their cars and burned the motorcycle of a colored policeman who sought to break up the riots.

The racial antipathy, the hate-filled expressions on the faces of the mob, were thick enough to cut with a knife. Two colored Chicago Transit Authority bus drivers were snatched from their vehicles and brutally beaten.

* * *

IN NEARBY Trumbull Park, repercusions of the Calumet Park riot were felt as a mob of more than 200 whites stormed into the home of a colored woman, wrecked her furniture, television set, and set afire to her draperies, after forcing the horror-stricken mother of three to flee into the street, leaving her children asleep in an upstairs bedroom while the bigots pillaged her home.

As far away as 76th St., some 20 blocks north of Calumet Park, automobiles carrying colored passengers were stoned by marauding bands of whites.

In order to follow the spreading riot, I utilized the services of a white friend who drove his car around the area as I lay in the back seat. The sight of the incident almost caused him to regurgitate and several times he insisted that we leave the area. I was tempted to do so many times, especially upon being nearly caught by a group of white hoodlums upon one occasion.

* * *

WHEN THE police finally arrived in sufficient numbers to halt the disorders some 42 persons lay injured, a few with possible skull fractures. Scores of colored children, frightened into a shaky mental state, sobbed incessantly. Terror stricken colored women told of horrors unheard of outside of fiction.

The bloody aftermath of the riot flooded numerous Southside hospitals and prompted civic groups into immediate action to head off what could have bloomed into a full scale race riot in this city of five million persons, one million of whom are colored.

Only two weeks earlier, white teen-agers had beaten a father of six into unconsciousness in Calumet Park before the horror-stricken eyes of his family who fled for their lives. The wife of the victim, Mrs. Mary Hampton, said she, her husband and their five children were lying on a blanket when seven white hoodlums came and stood over them, grabbed her husband and began beating him with their fists, a bottle and a bat.

Her 13-year-old brother -in-law, Allan Cammon, was knocked unconscious with a baseball bat when he came to her husband's aid.

* * *

MEANWHILE members of a committee of prominent citizen conferred with Mayor Richard J. Daley in protest of the riot.

The committee included the Rev. J. W. Lowe, Moses Wilson Jr., Iva Scott, John Burgess, Charles Scott, Levi Morris, David Morgan, George L. Roberts, Edmond Brooks, Leo Blackburn, the Rev. .A. E. Williams; and the Rev. John L. Thurston.

Others on the committee wer the Rev. W. N. Walton, the Rev. John Brown, the Rev. Jesse Ingram, Rev. W. A. Mollison Jr., Publisher John Sengstacke, Robert Miller, Aldermen William Harvey (2nd ward), Ralph Metcalfe (3rd ward), Claude W. B. Holman (4th ward), Sidney A. Jones (6th ward) and Kenneth Campbell (20th ward).

Also conferring with the mayor were Mrs. Marjorie Joiner, Judge Drymalski, Publisher Balm Leavell, Police Commissioner Timothy O'Conner, Clifford Campbell, Fred Hoehler, Mrs. Edith Sampson, Charles Hayes, Elay Aaron, Ralph Robertson and Jerome Friedman.

* * *

MANY MEMBERS of the committee were among the estimated 100 colored citizens at Calumet Park during the attack.

Mayor Daley, who previously has been lax in racial matters, ordered the police commissioner to conduct an investigation into the behavior of several policemen accused of sympathizing with the rioters and refusing to aid the victims.

At the same time 35 persons, five of them colored, were scheduled to appear in Courts today (Wednesday). The five colored persons are charged with carrying concealed weapons.

As of Tuesday, racial disorders and outbursts continued in Calumet Park even though an estimated 200 extra policemen have been detailed to the troubled area. Twenty-four persons were arrested in connction with Sunday's melee.

* * *

AS I LEFT the Calumet area late Sunday night after crusing around for hours, colored workers at nearby steel mills told of being stopped by police and stripped of pistols they had armed themselves with for protection.

The steel mills are in the heart of the Trumbull Park area and only a stone's throw from Calumet Park. Many colored men work at the mills and must travel through the strife-torn area to get to work.

As late as midnight Sunday, tension was high and mobs continued to assembled in the troubled area where many of the police in the district are friends of and oftimes have close associations with the whites in the neighborhood.

When I left the scene one rock bounced off the car, then another, as my friend accelerated the speed to get out of range of the rock-tossers who had spotted me. As we arrived at 106th and Ewing, and thought we were momentarily out of danger, here comes a cop with his ticket book.

Cops Disperse 1,000 Whites In Mon. Fight

CHICAGO — Some 1,000 white men and boys concentrated at a corner of spacious Calumet Park on the South Side Monday night and battled — briefly — with nightstick-swinging police.

The scene of Monday's violence was the same area of a race riot Sunday in which 42 persons, mostly Negroes, were injured.

A police spokesman said that the latest outbreak occurred about 10:30 p m, Monday when a white teenager threw a firecracker beneath a police cruiser. The youth was chased and caught and, as he was being placed in a police car, the crowd surged forward. An estimated 60 policemen employed clubs in pushing the crowd away.

Several automobiles believed to be owned by Negroes were stoned. Seeing this, scores of white motorists tied white handkerchiefs to their radio aerials to indicate that the owners or occupants were white.

A police task force, the same used in quelling Sunday's disturbance, was called out Monday. The force, a police official explained, is a group of 100-odd policemen who are trained to halt such disturbances.

No real motive for the flareups have been learned, police explained.

Racial Melee Starts At Picnic In Park

CHICAGO (AP) — A series of riots broke out on Chicago's far South Side Sunday night after an afternoon battle between whites and Negroes in which more than a score of persons were injured.

The first disturbance occurred at Calumet Park, where some 100 Negroes were holding a picnic. Police said a group of between 50 and 60 white persons began throwing stones at the Negroes. About 25 persons, most of them Negroes, were injured, none seriously. Some 100 policemen answered the riot call and quelled the fighting.

Police estimated that some 3,000 persons witnessed the brawl but there were several other thousands in the big park seeking relief from the 90-degree temperatures.

CARS BURNED

Some 300 policemen, both white and Negro, were on duty in the south Chicago and East Side districts last night as fresh rioting erupted. The districts, in the city's far southeast industrial section, are predominantly white.

Most of last night's police calls came after white persons stoned and burned cars driven by Negroes. Police said about a dozen cars were burned. Stones were thrown at two Chicago Transportation Authority buses, driven by Negroes, but later police rode the buses with Negro drivers.

Stones also were hurled at Negro policemen and at some squad cars. Policemen fired warning shots to break up many crowds.

Police officials said all days off for policeen had been canceled temporarily.

Police described the distrubance as one of the worst racial outbreaks in several years. Major rioting occurred in nearby Trumbull Park housing project when Negroes moved into the white district. A special police detail, which at times numbered several hundred, was moved into the district and the rioting ended.

A 15-year-old white girl was shot in the left ankle. A Negro motorcycle policeman, seeking to arrest a youth who had stoned him, said his gun discharged accidentally when someone jostled him.

Other policemen nearby rescued the motorcycle policeman, William Hunt, from a crowd which witnessed the shooting. The girl, Marilyn Hultquist, was not injured seriously. Hunt suffered a possible fractured nose and injuries to his right eye when he was hit by a brick.

About 10 persons suffered minor injuries in last night's fighting. Only hunt and Miss Hultquist were hospitalized.

Fourteen men and several juveniles were seized by police for questioning in connection with the stone throwing, car burning and fighting. They were held without charge.

Stone-Thowing Brawl Sets Off Riots In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — A stone-throwing brawl involving Negro and white picnickers provided the spark Sunday which set out sporadic rioting on Chicago's Southside and resulted in 500 policemen being summoned to extra duty Monday to curb violence.

The incident was provoked when some 75 Negro picnickers and 50 white men earlier were injured in a brawl at Calumet Park picnic grounds which resulted in two cars being set afire. At least four persons were injured in later altercations.

The rioting set off a series of retaliatory violence against Negroes in apparent reprisal for the outbreak. A crowd of 3,000 witnessed the outburst and 100 police were required to restore order.

Torrid tempers still prevailed Monday as the Chicago Police Department launched an all-out drive to curb further violence and to stem hoodlumism and vandalism against Negroes who were returning to work in wake o fthe weekend racial explosion.

CAR SBURNED

No Negroes were on the streets in predominately white neighborhoods but bystanders told reporters that several Negro-owned cars were burned and others had windows smashed in the backwash of the furor. They belonged to Negroes living in the area.

The new violence followed an incident at a park in which Negro picnickers were stoned by a group of white men. A squad of 100 policemen broke up this fight and the injured were treated at South Side hospital.

Most of the injured suffered cuts and bruises. Seven injured Negroes were women; four were children. The white man was slashed across neck and shoulders with a knife.

Quell Race Riot In French Lick

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-25-57
1/2
4B 2c

FRENCH LICK, Ind. — (INS) — French Lick was outwardly quiet Sunday after a night of murder and arson which brought state police to the scene to help quell a feared outbreak of violence.

Eugene D. Wininger, 58, a beer distributor and Democratic party worker, was fatally shot Thursday night after an argument with a Negro tavern owner.

The alleged assailant, Harrison Lynn, 61, faces preliminary charges of first degree murder.

TAVERN BURNED

Lynn was owner of the Babylon Tavern, which was set on fire by persons unknown, according to state police.

Police dispatched six patrol cars to French Lick, but reports said the potential racial outburst had quited down.

Two French Lick policemen, William Cook and Charles Walls, heard an argument in Wininger's beverage office between the two men and went into the office to break it up.

Police chief Fred Zave said the two local officers tried to break up the fight, but Lynn drew a gun and shot Wininger before they could stop him.

Chief Zave said that following the shooting, the fire department received a run to an abandoned house on the outskirts of town, and while they were on this run, a blaze broke out in the Babylon Tavern owned by Lynn. State police said a jug filled with gasoline was found at the Tavern fire.

FIGHT IN NEGRO AREA INJURES 19 IN DETROIT

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—Nineteen persons, including eight policemen, were injured Sunday night in street fighting. The outbreak developed out of efforts by the police to stop what they called an unauthorized street gathering in the Negro district on Detroit's East Side.

The episode was touched off when the police received reports that between 200 and 300 "unruly people" were blocking a street corner where a Negro orator was making a speech on racial issues.

Police Sgt. Max Neuendorf said he had told the speaker, Elijah Walker, 29 years old, that no permit had been obtained for the meeting. The sergeant asked that it be halted.

"He kept talking, so I turned to the crowd to order them to disperse," Sergeant Neuendorf said. "Someone hit me on the back of the head and dragged me to the ground. My officers rushed over to help me and the melée was on."

Arthur Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he believed the officers had been "unduly violent."

Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins said "the assembly was not only unlawful but constituted a breach of the peace."

Warrants Asked For Nine Negroes

DETROIT, July 9 (AP)—Warrants charging eight men with resisting and obstructing police in a street fight Sunday night were recommended today by Asst. Chief Prosecutor Ralph Garber.

Garber said he would recommend that a ninth man arrested at the scene three hours after the fight be charged with assault and battery because he failed to move on, grabbed an officer's gun and slugged him.

Seven policemen, all white, were injured. All nine against whom Garber recommended warrants are Negroes.

Garber said warrants were being asked on grounds that the street corner assembly from which the fight erupted was unlawful.

Judicial approval of warrants recommended by the prosecutor's office normally is automatic.

NEGROES FIGHT DETROIT COPS; 19 ARE INJURED

Egg Crates, Bottles Fly in Street Melee

Detroit, July 8 (AP)—Nineteen persons, including eight policemen, were injured last night in two street fights that developed out of police efforts to stop what they called an unauthorized street gathering in the Negro district on Detroit's east side.

The fracas was touched off when police received reports that between 200 and 300 unruly persons were blocking a street corner where a Negro soapbox orator was making a speech on racial issues. Police said practically all the audience was Negro.

Police Sgt. Max Neuendorf said he told the speaker, Elijah Walker, 29, that no permit had been obtained for the meeting and asked that it be halted.

Crowd Attacks Police

"He kept talking, so I turned to the crowd to order them to disperse," said Neuendorf. "Someone hit me on the back of the head and dragged me to the ground. My officers rushed over to help me and the melee was on."

Neuendorf said he was pummeled and his wrist watch stolen as the crowd threw egg crates and milk bottles at the police.

More than 20 additional police cars were rushed to the scene to quell the brawling and the police commando squad, a crack unit trained to handle such emergencies, was mobilized and moved into the area on a standby basis. The fighting was halted and the commandos were not sent into action.

Charge 11 With Assault

Felonious assault charges were filed against the 11 injured Negroes, five of whom were hospitalized. Eight policemen also received hospital treatment for cuts, scratches, abrasions and bites.

The brawling threatened to erupt again two hours later when two white policemen, patrolling the area on foot, ordered two Negroes to cease loitering.

Patrolmen Eugene McBride and Albert Wieczorek said the two refused to move and a brawl ensued, during which McBride's revolver was stolen from his holster. It was found a few minutes later by another policeman.

N.A.A.C.P. Blames Cops

..Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins and other high ranking police officials hurried to the scene as did Arthur Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Johnson told newsmen, "from what I heard in a three-block, 20 minute survey of the scene I believe the officers were unduly violent in their attempts to make arrests and prevent these people from what they wanted to say. It was a real blunder on the part of the police and we condemn it strongly."

Commissioner Piggins declined comment until "we complete an investigation into just what caused this incident."

Race Riot Memory Haunts Detroit

By A. F. MAHAN JR.

DETROIT, Oct. 19 (AP)—Detroit is haunted by the memory of one of history's worst race riots. Thirty-four died in it and more than 400 were wounded.

But authorities, both white and Negro, agree a repetition or near-repetition of that 1943 riot now is impossible or next-to-it.

Detroit is among the many Northern cities where the Negro population constantly is growing faster than the white. In 1940 there were 150,000 Negro Detroiters; in 1950 there were 303,000, and by 1960 there are expected to be 425,000—nearly a quarter of a total of two million people.

Racial tension still is here and ugly demonstrations sometimes develop. It was only six weeks ago that police lifted an around-the-clock guard on the home of a Negro woman who moved into an all-white neighborhood last February.

A Negro politician said this week Detroit is showing "danger signals of intergroup tensions."

But Negroes and whites whose job it is to keep their fingers on the pulse of racial feelings think he is considerably off base.

To a man neither Negro nor white authorities thought there was the possibility of an eruption similar to that of 14 years ago.

"Immeasurably improved" was the view of most of racial relations compared with only five years ago. And it has been constant, year-by-year improvement, they said.

The reasons are many and varied. But generally credited are better understanding of problems; a will to work together for the common good since both races are here to stay; a constant program of education in human relations that stretches up the ladder from kindergarten to parents; and a tough police policy on racial demonstrations.

William T. Patrick Jr., one of three Negroes among 18 non-partisan nominees for nine seats at stake Nov. 5, on the so-far all white City Council, saw what he termed "danger signals" and said Detroit's "remarkably healthy atmosphere" is becoming spotted with "many Faubus-like characters."

Detective Sergeants Norman Nickerson and Edward V. Boggs, assigned exclusively to racial matters by the Police Department's Special Investigation Bureau, say there are would-be fomenters of trouble on both sides of the color line.

On the Negro side they place at the top the so-called "Muslin Cult," which describes itself as Islamic and worships Allah. Its Mr. Muhammad writes an inflammatory anti-white, anti-Christian column in the Negro Pittsburgh Courier. The cult has a growing, although relatively small Detroit membership.

On the white side are many Deep South immigrants to Detroit factories. They come from areas where segregation is both a practice and tradition. Tempers sometimes explode in integrated Detroit.

Juveniles of both races also cause police anxiety. Boggs explained a gang fight might erupt into a first-class racial clash, particularly if the fight involved one group predominantly white and one predominantly Negro.

All racial incidents in recent months have been isolated ones in this sprawling city. There have been several nasty rumors from the city's long-integrated schools but none have developed into anything.

Neighborhood incidents, Boggs is sure, will continue "because folks anywhere may not get along with the ones next door."

As to another bloody riot developing in Detroit, though, Boggs says: "I don't see any possibility of it."

Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of Detroit's chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Francis A. Kornegay, assistant executive director of Detroit's Urban League; and William Matney, Negro secretary of the Michigan Athletic Board of Control and managing editor of the Michigan Chronicle, agreed.

Richard V. Marks, secretary-director of the Detroit Commission on Community Relations, says his agency is pressing to assure "in fact as well as in law" the Negro's equal access to public accommodations.

Downtown, he says, this principle is pretty well established. Matney agrees that as long as a Negro meets reasonable standards of dress and behavior his wants usually are served without discrimination by downtown hotels restaurants, bars and other public places.

But such is not the case in some outlying areas, particularly in long-time white neighborhoods or fringe areas. Only Monday five Negroes filed suit in U.S. District Court here asking an injunction to prohibit seven bowling establishments in nearby Pontiac from allegedly discriminating against Negores.

Detroit Doubts New Race Riots

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Racial tension still is here and ugly demonstrations sometimes develop. It was only six weeks ago the police lifted an around-the-clock guard on the home of a Negro woman who moved into an all-white neighborhood last February.

DANGER SIGNALS

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But Negroes and whites whose job it is to keep their fingers on the pulse of racial feelings think he is considerably off base.

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The reasons are many and varied. But generally credited are better understanding of problems; a will to work together for the common good since both races are here to stay; a constant program of education in human relations that stretches up the ladder from kindergarten to parents; and a tough police policy on racial demonstrations.

William T. Patrick Jr., one of three Negroes among 18 non-partisan nominees for nine seats at stake Nov. 5, on the so-far all white City Council, saw what he termed "danger signals" and said Detroit's "remarkably healthy atmosphere" is becoming spotted with "many Faubus-like characters."

REFERS TO FAUBUS

The latter was in reference to Gov. Orval Faubus, who last month called out the Arkansas National Guard to halt integration at Little Rock Central High School.

Detective Sergeants Norman Nickerson and Edward V. Boggs, assigned exclusively to racial matters by the Police Department's Special Investigation Bureau, say there are would-be fomenters of trouble on both sides of the color line.

On the Negro side they place at the top the so-called "Muslin Cult," which describes itself as Islamic and worships Allah. Its Mr. Muhammad writes an inflammatory antiwhite, anti-Christian column in the Negro Pittsburgh Courier. The cult has a growing, although relatively small Detroit membership.

On the white side are many Deep South immigrants to Detroit factories. They come from areas where segregation is both a practice and tradition. Tempers sometimes explode in integrated Detroit.

Juveniles of both races also cause police anxiety. Boggs explained a gang fight might erupt into a first-class racial clash, particularly if the fight involved one group predominantly white and one predominantly Negro.

ISOLATED INCIDENTS

All racial incidents in recent months have been isolated ones in this sprawling city. There have been several nasty rumors from the city's long-integrated schools but none has developed into anything.

Neighborhood incidents, Boggs is sure, will continue "because folks anywhere may not get along with the ones next door."

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LITTLE DISCRIMINATION

Downtown, he says, this principle is pretty well established. Matney agrees that as long as a Negro meets reasonable standards of dress and behavior his wants usually are served without discrimination by downtown hotels restaurants, bars and other public places.

But such is not the case in some outlying areas, particularly in long-time white neighborhoods or fringe areas. Only Monday five Negroes filed suit in U.S. District court here asking an injunction to prohibit seven bowling establishments in nearby Pontiac from allegedly discriminating against Negroes.

Candidate Patrick raised one point on which there is racial friction. It is housing.

He said: "Because of racial prejudices, many home owner groups are only thin disguises—not for preserving residential characteristics of their blocks and neighborhoods—but for maintaining racial characteristics. This bars displaced families (from expressway routes and slum clearances) from moving into neighborhoods."

That is true. Some neighborhood associations admit it. Some others admit that's the aim, whatever the bylaws list as objectives. But there is at least one dedicated to bettering the understanding within its mixed area.

This is the Boston-Edison Protective Assn., which got its name 31 years ago when formed by its then all-white wealthy residents. Boston, Chicago, Longfellow and Edison boulevards have the mid-city's most expensively built homes. Both Negro and white professional men live there now.

Originally Detroit's Negro population settled along what is known as "The Strip," paralleling Woodward Avenue north and south. Then it spread east.

As late as Sept. 24, the Police Department was giving "special attention" to 10 different Negro homes in newly mixed or previously all-white neighborhoods.

The usual complaints were windows broken by stones, paint flung on the outside, telephoned threats.

One of the "special attention" homes was that of Mrs. Ethel Watkins, a Negro seamstress, where police dispersed as many as 150 in protesting crowds last February in the then all-white neighborhood. As many as 40 policemen were detailed there some nights; a two-man around-the-clock guard was maintained until six weeks ago.

The commission on community relations reports 15 housing complaints thus far this year, compared with 15 for all of 1956.

Michigan enacted a fair employment practices commission law last year. Its liquor control board has warned taverns and bars that discrimination will result in license revocation. The state's schools long have been integrated. Clerks and even administrative jobs now are open to Negroes in downtown Detroit stores.

Another great leveler is labor union policy of equal pay for equal work in contracts and seniority equality, regardless of race. And Detroit is a great union town.

Haunted by memory of bloody riot of 1943, Detroit has madegreat strides in inter-racial relations, but tensions still remain

(Editor's Note: Less than 15 years ago Detroit was the scene of one of this nation's worst race riots. This week William T. Patrick Jr., a Negro candidate for the Detroit City Council, said Detroit is showing "danger signals of inter-group tensions." The Associated Press made an independent survey of the situation. This is the report.)

BY A. F. MAHAN JR.

DETROIT, Oct. 23 — (AP) — Detroit is haunted by the memory of one of history's worst race riots. Thirty-four died in it and more than 400 were wounded.

But authorities, both white and Negro, agree a repetition or near-repetition of that 1943 riot now is impossible or next to it.

Detroit is among the many northern cities where the Negro population constantly is growing faster than the white. In 1940 there were 150,000 Negro Detroiters; in 1950 there were 303,000; and by 1960 there are expected to be 425,000—nearly a quarter of a total of two million people.

Racial tension still is here and ugly demonstrations sometimes develop. It was only six weeks ago that police lifted a around-the-clock guard on the home of a Negro woman who moved into an all-white neighborhood last February.

A Negro politician said this week Detroit is showing "danger signals of inter-group tensions."

But Negroes and whites whose job it is to keep their fingers on the pulse of racial feelings think he is considerably off base.

To a man, neither Negro nor white authorities thought there currently was the possibility of an eruption similar to that of 14 years ago.

"IMMEASURABLY improved" was the view of most on racial relations compared with only five years ago. And it has been constant, year-by-year improvement, they said.

The reasons are many and varied. But generally credited are better understanding of problems; a will to work together for the common good since both races are here to stay; a constant program of education in human relations that stretches up the ladder from kindergarten to parents, and a tough police policy on racial demonstrations.

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ON THE NEGRO side they place at the top the so-called "Muslin Cult," which describes itself as Islamic and worships Allah. Its Mr. Muhammad writes an inflammatory anti-white, anti-Christian column in the Negro Pittsburgh Courier. The cult has a growing, although relatively small Detroit membership.

On the white side are many Deep South immigrants to Detroit factories. They come from areas where segregation is both a practice and tradition. Tempers sometimes explode in integrated Detroit.

Juveniles of both races also cause police anxiety. Boggs explained a gang fight might erupt into a first class racial clash, particularly if the fight involved one group predominantly white and one predominantly Negro.

All racial incidents in recent months have been isolated ones in this sprawling city. There have been several nasty rumors from the city's long-integrated schools but none has developed into anything.

A NEAR-RIOT did come last June 7 on Detroit's predominantly Negro lower East Side. Boggs said Negro Christians resented a "Muslin" preacher's street-corner sermon and a verbal ruckus ensued. When a patrolman tried to break up the crowd which had overflowed into the streets he was slugged.

A riot call brought police streaming to the scene. When it was over 11 persons had been arrested—the preacher for a street speech without a permit and the others for blocking traffic. Seven policemen and a half dozen Negroes got hospital treatment for wounds.

As to another bloody riot developing in Detroit, though, Boggs says: "I don't see any possibility of it."

Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of Detroit's chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says "absolutely none" to such a possibility. Francis A. Kornegay, assistant executive director of Detroit's Urban League agrees. So does William Matney, Negro secretary of the Michigan Athletic Board of Control and managing editor of the Michigan Chronicle.

Richard V Marks, secretary-director of Detroit Commission on Community Relations, says "unequivocally no," to the possibility of riot. His agency is a municipal one set up under the mayor to operate specifically in the field of racial relations.

MARKS, who is white, says his agency currently is pressing to assure "in fact as well as in law" the Negro equal access to public accommodations.

Downtown, he says, this principle is pretty well established. And Matney agrees that as long as a Negro meets reasonable standards of dress and behavior his wants usually are served without discrimination by downtown hotels, restaurants, bars and other public places.

But such is not the case in some outlying areas, particularly in long-time white neighborhoods or fringe areas. Only a week ago five Negroes filed suit in U. S. District Court here asking an injunction to prohibit seven bowling establishments in nearby Pontiac from allegedly discriminating against Negroes.

Both the NAACP and Urban League, the latter bi-racial but predominately Negro, held their 1957 national conventions in Detroit. Each drew hundreds of delegates housed in downtown hotels without incident.

Candidate Patrick raised one point on which there is racial friction. It is housing.

He said:

"BECAUSE OF racial prejudices, many home owner groups are only thin disguises —not for preserving residential characteristics of their blocks and neighborhoods—but for maintaining racial characteristics. This bars displaced families (from expressway routes and slum clearances) from moving into neighborhoods."

That is true. Some neighborhood associations admit it. Some others admit that's the

n, whatever the bylaws list as objectives. But there is at least one dedicated to bettering the understanding within its mixed area.

This is the Boston-Edison Protective Assn., which got its name 31 years ago when formed by its then all-white wealthy residents. Boston, Chicago, Longfellow and Edison Boulevards have the mid-city's most expensively built homes. Both Negro and white professional men live there now.

The association's secretary is blond Mrs. Lillian Engle, who describes the membership as "wonderful people, real proud of our objective to keep the area single-family and beautiful." Many homes occupied by Negroes, she said, "look much better than originally."

The area has roughly 1000 homes.

WITH AN annual growth estimated between 12,000 and 15,000 with 5000 of these Southern immigrants, the Negro population bulged and finally broke the seams of its old boundaries.

It spread first through the inner-city, that area circumscribed by Grand Blvd., which cuts an arc from east to west roughly three miles from the downtown heart. Then it spilled over. And as it moved out new incidents were created.

As late as Sept. 24, the Police Department was giving "special attention" to 10 different Negro homes in newly mixed or previously all-white neighborhoods.

The usual complaints were windows broken by stones, paint flung on the outside, telephoned threats.

ONE OF the "special attention" homes was that of Mrs. Ethel Watkins, a Negro seamstress, where police dispersed as many as 150 in protesting crowds last February in the then all-white neighborhood. As many as 40 policemen were detailed there some nights; a two-man around-the-clock guard was maintained until six weeks ago.

Almost 500 persons demonstrated in the same general area in June, 1956, against a 70-year-old retired plant guard and his family. The man said they were not Negro, but Indian. Finally he moved when a neighborhood association offered him a $2000 profit on his $16,500 home.

Michigan has strict laws under which crowds can be dispersed.

One says that "if any persons to the number of 30 or more, whether armed or not, shall be unlawfully, riotiously or tumultously assembled" it shall be the duty of authorities to disperse them.

Another says "It shall be unlawful for any person acting either individually or as a group to engage in picketing a private residence by any means or method whatsoever."

Police move in, even blocking off streets and clearing sidewalks, on the theory that their primary duty is to preserve the peace.

MICHIGAN enacted a Fair Employment Practices Commission law last year. Its Labor Control Board has warned taverns and bars that discrimination will result in license revocation. The state's schools long have been integrated. Clerks and even administrative jobs now are open to Negroes in downtown Detroit stores.

Another great leveler is labor union policy of equal pay for equal work in contracts and seniority equality, regardless of race. And Detroit is a great union town.

43a 1957

MISSOURI

Singer Carries On and Prevents Shooting Riot

ST. LOUIS. — Remaining calm at the microphone when gunfire in the balcony of the Kiel auditorium interrupted his act, singer Roy Hamilton was credited by police with helping to avert a king-sized riot among 4,000 spectators at his rock and roll show.

An argument between two patrons in the balcony grew into a fight which ended when one of the men pulled his gun and fired wildly. Before the sound of battle had ended one man was dead an two women were slightly wounded. The gunman and his female companion escaped in the crowd by time police arrived.

Later in his dressing room, Hamilton said that he recognized the pistol shots the minute he heard them ring out. Instantly the thought, he said, flashed through his mind that he should make a slight joke about the drummer playing too loud, signal his pianist to resume playing and continue with his songs.

This he did and one of the cops on the scene said that it was responsible for the crowd's attention being diverted from the ruckus upstairs back to the center of the stage and Hamilton. Since the Kiel was packed the police said that any general rush for the exits would have resulted in a stampede with many probably getting trampled to death.

On a 20-day one-night tour Hamilton's show has been playing to capacity audiences nitely. Frank Sands at the Gale booking agency said that on the strength of this show's success a more extensive one is being arranged for Hamilton later in the year. This is his first junket since his recent illness from which he recovered.

43a 1957

NEW JERSEY

MOB FIGHT BROKEN UP

Police Arrest 9 of 80 in Melee at Gloucester City, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., July 20 — Nine persons were arrested early today after the local police, aided by policemen from two adjoining communities, broke up a mob fight that seesawed between a tavern and the street.

The police estimated that eighty men, some using knives and rubber hoses, were involved in the melee. The policemen used night sticks and fired their revolvers in the air to stop the brawling. Six of the participants required hospital treatment for cuts and bruises.

The police said the fight started when several white customers exchanged words with a group of Negroes who visited the tavern. Sevaral of the Negroes work at a near-by manufacturing plant and are accustomed to eating their lunch at the tavern.

The white patrons got the worst of the fight, the police said, and went for help. When they returned the battle was renewed and spread to the street.

Teen-Age Rock 'n' Roll Jams Up Times Square

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—Wild, dungaree-clad teen-agers by the thousands stormed the Paramount Theater today for a Rock 'N' Roll show. They smashed glass, danced barefooted in the aisles and their ecstatic screams drowned out the savage beat of the music that held them in sway.

Two girls were slightly injured in the jostling mob outside the big theater on Times Square. Others had shoes, scarves and other articles of clothing ripped from their bodies in the crush. Many wept—but persevered.

One hundred seventy-five police were hard put to maintain even a semblance of control.

From early morning until midafternoon the movie house was packed with 3700 boys and girls, unwilling to leave and bent on staying through performance after performance. There was no school today.

Many of the youths wore Elvis Presley buttons, but he was not a part of either the movie or the stage show. The latter featured Alan Freed, a local disc jockey who specializes in Rock 'N' Roll tunes.

Freed, who also starred in the movie, "Don't Knock the Rock," later said he didn't see anything wrong with his audience's behavior. He added:

"If the kids let off steam here, they won't be doing it somewhere else."

West 43d st. was blocked to traffic for more than two hours. The line extended for two city blocks. Hunger assailed the standees, but they refused to jeopardize places in line.

Rock 'N' Roll Brings Riots In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—Wild dungaree-clad teen-agers by the thousands stormed the Paramount Theater today for a rock 'n' roll show. They smashed glass, danced barefoot in the aisles and their ecstatic screams drowned out the savage beat of the music that held them in sway.

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A hundred and seventy-five police were hard put to maintain even a semblance of control.

From early morning until midafternoon the movie house was packed with 3,700 boys and girls, unwilling to leave and bent on staying through performance after performance. There was no school today.

Their atire was virtually a uniform. The girls wore sweaters and dungarees or toreador pants. The boys wore dungarees, black leather jackets studded with metal and truck driver caps.

Many of them wore Elvis Presley buttons, epitomizing their admiration for the popular rock 'n' roll singer.

Presley was not a part of either the movie or the stage show. The latter featured Alan Freed, a local disc jockey who specializes in the rhythmic rock 'n' roll beat.

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"If the kids let off steam here, they won't be doing it somewhere else."

NEW AUDIENCE

The management finally got the theater partially cleared for a new audience by announcing that the entertainers would appear at dressing room windows overlooking West 44th street and throw down autographs.

Outside the theater, 5,000 youngsters were lined up at one time. West 43rd street was blocked to traffic for more than two hours. The line extended for two city blocks.

With those near the end of the line facing an eight-hour wait to get into the theater, hunger assailed the standees. But they refused to seek food lest they lose their places in line. Instead, they chanted forlornly:

"We want food, we want food."

WINDOW SMASHED

The ticket office window of the Paramount was mashed in the melee. So was the glass door of a nearby shop.

Inide the theater, the bedlam was frightening.

Boys — and girls — shrieked obscenities. They climbed astraddle seats. Groups of boys roamed the theater like wolf packs, picking up girls. Necking was open and all but unrestrained.

Time and again, the youngsters in the theater surged forward against a police cordon, trying to storm the stage itself.

Schools were closed today because of Washington's birthday.

The teen-agers tried to line up outside the theater last night but were chased away by police. They were back at 4 a.m. today, four hours before the box office opened.

AP Wirephoto

TEEN-AGERS RIOT AT ROCK 'N' ROLL SHOW IN NEW YORK
Police Try To Restrain Part Of Thousands Waiting To See More

In Parking Riot

27 Arrested At N. C. State

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4 (AP)—Sixteen North Carolina State College students were convicted in city court today of rioting and disorderly conduct on the campus last night.

Judge Albert Doub sentenced them to 30 days, suspended on payment of $25 fines each and costs of court.

Twenty-seven students were arrested as a milling throng surged over the campus after first round games in the Atlantic Coast Conference Basketball Tournament. The disturbance apparently reflected students' anger as basketball fans whose parked cars blocked the dormitory parking lots.

Police Lt. H. T. Bailey Jr. said several hundred students took part in the riot. Officers used tear gas to break up the crowd.

Bailey said when he arrived on the scene about 12:45 a. m. there were about 500 students in the street about a block from Reynolds Coliseum, site of the basketball tournament.

"They were disorderly, throwing rocks and damaging cars and using some of the worst language I ever heard," he said.

Clinton cleric's attacker fined

CLINTON, Tenn. — Clyde Cook, white, avowed proponent of school segregation, was fined $50 in City Court here last week after a 75-minute hearing on charges of assaulting the Rev. Paul Turner.

The Rev. Mr. Turner, white pastor of First Baptist Church, had escorted six colored pupils to integrated Clinton High School Dec. 4. The attack on him was responsible for the temporary closing of the school.

After Judge Paul W. Horton levied the fine, Cook's attorney indicated that Cook would file an appeal in Circuit Court which opens Jan. 14. An appeal bond of $250 was posted with the Circuit Court clerk.

COOK IS ONE OF 16 persons charged with criminal contempt of Federal court for allegedly violating the court's order against interfering with peaceful integration of Clinton High School.

At the hearing, the Rev. Mr. Turner and a post office worker at Oak Ridge whose home is in Clinton testified that Cook instigated the attack on the minister.

The minister said he was heckled by Cook and others as he walked up the hill toward the colored community. He saw Cook again after leaving the school, he said, at which time Cook "jumped me."

COURT UPHOLDS CONVICTION IN CLINTON RIOTS

Overrules Appeal of Integration Foe

Cincinnati, June 1 (AP)—The United States court of Appeals, sixth circuit, today affirmed the contempt of court conviction of John Kasper of Camden, N. J., and Washington in connection with school integration disorders at Clinton, Tenn., last August.

Kasper was convicted in the United States District court at Knoxville, Tenn., and sentenced to a year in jail. He was accused of having violated a court order which prohibited interference with racial integration in the Clinton high school.

The Appeals court decision, written by Chief Judge Charles Simons, declared: "An injunctional order issued by a court must be obeyed, however, it may seemingly be challenged as invalid."

Decision Is Unanimous

The decision was unanimous among the three judges who heard the case. In addition to Judge Simons they were Judges Thomas F. McAllister and Shackleford Miller.

Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, said in Washington that the case would be appealed to the United States Supreme court.

The court declared Kasper was accused of "willfully disregarding and violating the [district] court's order.

The decision said 12 Negroes were enrolled in the Clinton High school last August under an integration order without picketing or violence but that Kasper arrived in Clinton on Aug. 25 "from somewhere in the east."

"His declared purpose," the Appeals court said, "established cumulatively by many witnesses, was to run the Negroes out of the school or to cause [D. J.] Brittain, its principal, to resign his job and so violate the court's segregation order."

Crowd Called "Menacing"

The Appeals court said mass picketing then was started and that by Aug. 29 the crowd "had become menacing so that both students and faculty were terrorized and one Negro had been attacked." It declared Kasper told the crowd the court order need not be obeyed and that he told Brittain, "If you keep this up [integration] there is going to be bloodshed."

The opinion continued that on the same day the restraining order was issued Kasper made a speech saying the order "did not mean anything and that the Supreme court's ruling in segregation cases was not the law of the land."

Kasper's appeal from the conviction was based on claims he was not served with the restraining order; that it was a violation of the right of free speech; that there was "improper use" of federal police power since "state police power had not been exhausted" and that the sentence was "grossly excessive."

Deny "Absolute" Right

The Appeal court said:

"The right to speak is not absolute and may be regulated to accomplish other legitimate objectives of government. The first amendment does not confer the right to persuade others to violate the law."

It added that Kasper's alleged effort to have the crowd disobey the court order "clearly was not a mere exposition of ideas. It was advocacy of immediate action to accomplish an illegal result, sought to be avoided by the restraining order."

TheAppeals court said Kasper's claim that he was denied "procedural due procedural due process" because he was not served with the restraining order "simply is not applicable to the facts of record."

Records showed, the court said, that a United States marshal served the restraining order on Kasper and that Kasper waved it to the crowd and said "the marshal served a restraining order on me."

Invites Court Audience

It added that Kasper then told the crowd he was to appear in United States District court in Knoxville and quoted him as saying:

"You are all cordially invited to come over and we will demonstrate. . . . I will be with you until every Nigger is run out of the Clinton school."

The Clinton racial disorders were halted during the Labor day week-end after Gov. Frank Clement dispatched highway patrolmen and national guardsmen to Clinton.

Kasper faces a second trial on similar charges of contempt, along with 15 Clinton area residents, on July 8.

Kasper Maps High Court Plea

CINCINNATI, June 1 (AP).—John Kasper today lost his appeal from a contempt of court conviction which grew out of school integration disorders at Clinton, Tenn., last August.

But Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, said in Washington that the case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Kasper, executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, was sentenced in United States District Court at Knoxville, Tenn., to a year in jail on grounds he violated a restraining order issued by that court to prevent interference with integration of Negro and white pupils in Clinton High School. Kasper has been listed as being from Camden, N. J., and Washington.

A three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, was unanimous today in affirming the conviction. Chief Judge Charles Simons and Judges Thomas McAllister and Shakelford Miller participated.

The appeals court said Kasper's claim that he could not be held in contempt for speaking against the injunction was "clearly without merit."

It also turned down Kasper's plea that the sentence was excessive.

Integration Foe Denied Appeal On Prison Term

CINCINNATI, O., June 1 (UP).—The U. S. Court of Appeals today upheld a one-year jail term imposed on segregationist John Kasper for violating a court order against racial agitation during the integration of the Clinton, Tenn., high school last fall.

The court rejected Kasper's argument that he was protected by the freedom of speech provisions of the 1st Amendment while inciting racial violence at Clinton. The National Guard was forced to move in to quell a three-day riot in the town.

FREE ON BOND

The 27-year-old founder and executive secretary of the Seaboard White Citizens Council of Washington, D. C., was sentenced at Knoxville, Tenn., last August by U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor. He has been free on $10,000 bond.

The Appeals Court held that the 1st Amendment does not give anyone the right to persuade others to violate the law.

"Kasper had urged the crowd to disregard the orders of the court and to continue the pressure upon the school officials until Negroes were eliminated from the high school," the court said. "This, clearly, was not a mere exposition of ideas. It was advocacy of immediate action to accomplish an illegal result, sought to be avoided by the restraining order."

NEW PLEA PLANNED

Kasper's attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, announced in Washington that he would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Kasper, a devoted disciple of the racist ideas of insane poet Ezra Pound, was born in Camden, N. J., was arrested four times in Tennessee for fomenting resistance to Negro attendance at Clinton High School.

He faces trial on a similar contempt charge at Knoxville, on July 8. He and 16 other persons were charged with conspiring to force Negroes from the school. His second arrest occurred last March.

Kasper Loses In Sentence Appeal

CINCINNATI, O., — (INS) — The one-year prison sentence, meted out to white segregationist John Kasper, was upheld Saturday by the Sixth District Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

Kasper was originally sentenced in Knoxville, Tenn., for contempt of court in continuing his anti-integregation activities.

The Cooler For Kasper

Few will find fault with the U.S. Court of Appeals ruling upholding a one-year jail term imposed on rabble rouser John Kasper for inciting violence in Clinton, Tenn., last fall.

Kasper was arrested four times in Tennessee for his agitation efforts. In the case just upheld, he was sentenced to a year in jail last August. Since then he has been free on bond, spreading his gospel of hate and violence.

Kasper claimed he was protected by freedom of speech provisions of the First Amendment in his activities in Clinton. However, the Court of Appeals properly rejected the idea that an appeal to violence and anarchy, which required the intervention of the National Guard, was the exercise of freedom of speech.

> This clearly was not a mere exposition of ideas [the court said]. It was advocacy of immediate action to accomplish an illegal result . . .

Something quite different, of course, was U.S. District Judge Taylor's subsequent injunction, the scope and vagueness of which was widely criticized, restraining anyone from doing or saying anything contrary to the integration order. This did seem to restrict not merely incitations to violence but free speech as well. Many lawyers took sharp exception to such an arrogation of unlimited judicial power.

As for Kasper, however, jail is perhaps the best place. He is washed up as a rabble rouser and what mercy should be shown him is perhaps best expressed by giving him the satisfaction of feeling he is a martyred "political prisoner."